The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

Disgraceful Absenteeism Among Public Officials.

Astounding Corruption in the Radical City Court.

Details of the Money-order Treaty with Great Britain.

Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, August 11.—The Interior Department has not now even a legally-authorized Assistant Secretary to conduct the business, for Delano and Cowan are both away. It is announced that Solicitor Smith will be the acting Secretary. It would be a difficult matter to point out the law authorizing a Solicitor to act in this capacity, but Grant's whole administration seems to be a law unto itself.

The Legislature some time ago authorized an investigation into the manner of conducting the business of the Police Court, which is presided over by Judge Snell, an importation from Maine, as a pet and *protege* of Senator Hamlin's. The most astounding frauds and corruption have been developed by the investigation. Officers have collected funds which are not accounted for, and persons arrested for crime have been permitted to escape by paying large sums of money to the Police Court officials. The Territory has probably been robbed of thousands of dollars. The court is a Radical concern throughout, with no end of negro bailiffs, clerks, and marshals.

[To the Associated Press.]

AMERICAN VESSELS AT THE NORWEGIAN CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Rear Admiral Boggs, on his flag-ship Franklin, Captain Jeffers, accompanied by the Juniata, commander Luce, arrived at Christiana, Norway, July 9, and remained several days. The officers were received with great courtesy, attentions and hospitalities. Calls were exchanged. It was among the first visits of American men-of-war to that city. The vessels and their officers and crews attracted no little curiosity, and immense crowds gathered to look at the ships. The newspapers of Norway are profuse in their compliments to the officers.

REPORT DENIED.

There is no truth whatever in the statement that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at the Treasury Department is engaged in manufacturing money for the Japanese Government.

THE OTTAWA TRUST LANDS.

NEW YORK, August 11.—A Washington special says the Secretary of the Interior declares that the patent for the Ottawa trust lands must be delivered to the Board of Trustees in accordance with the ruling of the Attorney-General. The question as to the Board's management will be settled when it can be decided until the case has been fully considered.

THE NEW LOAN.

Subscriptions to the new loan to-day $40,000.

GENERAL COWAN,

acting Secretary of the Interior, left for Ohio this evening. During his absence Assistant Attorney General Smith will be acting Secretary.

DETAILS OF THE MONEY-ORDER CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The convention for the interchange of postal money-orders between the United States and Great Britain will go into effect on the 24 of October next, and the Postoffice Department has now completed the preliminary arrangements for its practical operation. Of 3,455 money-order offices in this country, 570 have been authorized to issue postal orders on the postmaster of New York city for payment in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to pay the orders issued by him for sums certified by the Postoffice Department of that country for payment in the United States. These offices will be selected in all the States and Territories, with a view of accommodating localities where the greatest number of such foreigners reside who will be likely to make use of them. All exchanges are to be made through two Government exchange offices in New York and London. In this country applications can be made only for a remittance of a multiple of a certain sum of money in United States currency, which latter amount being deposited at the local office, is transmitted to New York, and there converted into a postal sterling draft at the current rate for gold on the day of its receipt. This draft is made payable by the British authorities in any part of the United Kingdom. Single postal orders will be issued for more than fifty dollars, but persons desiring to remit larger sums can obtain additional money orders. The rates of commission on these money orders will be as follows: On orders not exceeding ten dollars, twenty-five cents; over ten dollars and not exceeding twenty dollars, fifty cents; over twenty dollars and not exceeding thirty dollars, seventy-five cents; over thirty dollars and not exceeding forty dollars, one dollar; over forty dollars and not exceeding fifty dollars, one dollar and twenty-five cents.

FIRES.

Fire in Mines Extinguished.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., Aug. 11.—The fire at the mines has been extinguished and the danger is all over. The damage is not so serious as at first supposed.

TANNERY DESTROYED.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 11.—The tannery of C. Burnside, on Canal street, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $30,000; insured for $15,000. In the following companies: Sun, $3,000; Cleveland, $3,000; Alemannia, $1,500; State Fire, $2,000.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN MICHIGAN.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 11.—Two destructive fires occurred last night in Michigan, last night. The first, about 9 o'clock, set fire to and destroyed three barns, owned by S. M. Seeley. Loss $20,000. No insurance. The barns were occupied by a man named Doherty, a farmer, who had a quantity of wheat, some farming tools, &c., stored therein, which are a total loss. No insurance.

The second, about two o'clock, originating in the dwelling house of Mr. Webb, damaging it and fast received a new stock of goods worth $20,000. Total loss. Insured $4,500. The second and third floors were occupied by Tripp, photographer. Loss $1,500; insured for $1,000. The building was a three-story brick, owned by Richard Greenwood, and valued at $6,000; insured for $2,000. The goods in the adjoining store suffered damage by removing, and by water, which is fully covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. A thunder storm was prevailing at the time of the fire, and the lightning struck the residence of Mr. Webb, doing some damage.

STABLES BURNED.

CINCINNATI, August 11.—Four large stables, filled with hay, were burned yesterday at Newark, Ohio. Loss $35,000. No insurance.

CARRIAGE FACTORY DESTROYED.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, August 11.—A fire at RAVENNA, Ohio, this evening destroyed Wertz & Reed's carriage factory and a number of wooden buildings. Loss about $60,000. Insurance very small.

CANADA.

The Great Boat Race.

HALIFAX, Aug. 10.—Letters received by the mail steamer this morning render it certain that another Tyne crew will enter for the great four-oared race. The managers of the Windsor and Annapolis railway say that at least 7,000 persons from the States and elsewhere will come over that line to attend the carnival.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Aug. 10.—The steamship New Brunswick arrived from Boston with over 200 excursionists. The hotels are crowded. The Common Council has appointed committees to devise means for the accommodation of the rush of strangers.

BASE BALL.

Kekiongas vs. Forest Citys.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 11.—The Kekiongas defeated the Forest Citys, of Cleveland, to-day by the following score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	T
Kekiongas	0	8	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	16
Forest Citys	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3

This makes the first of the series won by the Kekiongas for the championship. None lost yet.

THE FAR WEST.

Pacific Railroad Consolidation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—The absorption of the California Pacific Railroad Company in the Central Pacific was completed to-day by the election of Leland Stanford, of the Central, President; Milton Latham, of the California, Treasurer, and the old board of the Central directors.

Maryland Press Excursion.

SANDUSKY, OHIO, Aug. 11.—The Maryland Press Association visited this city to-day and were entertained by General Hayes, H. Mills and the city fathers. The entire party expressed themselves well pleased with their trip through Ohio and their visit to the lake. They left for Baltimore this evening at 6:40, by a special train.

Cruelty to Infants.

BOSTON, August 11.—Three infants, said to have been farmed out to an old woman, Julia Calishan, in East Cambridge, died recently. The woman is under arrest on suspicion of killing them with opium. A coroner's jury is investigating the case.

Death from Sunstroke.

EVANSVILLE, Aug. 11.—Bryant Givens, a colored express driver, was sunstruck about 11 o'clock this morning and died this after noon.

THE TURF.

Pools in the Buffalo Races.

BUFFALO, Aug. 10.—The following is the average pool-selling in to-morrow's races: In the 2:40 class Judge Fullerton 100, Belgician 75, the Field 25. In the $5,000 race, pools are selling with Goldsmith Maid out; American Girl 60, Lucy 30. A match has just been made for $2,500 for a trial between Tommy Jefferson and Wilkes for Saturday.

THE GREAT FOUR-MILE RACE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 11.—It is stated that Kingfisher has gone amiss in the great four-mile race, and that Longfellow will contest with Helmbold and Barney Williams.

GREAT RACING AT BUFFALO—GOLDSMITH MAID IN THE FIELD—A WINNING HORSE SOLD FOR $20,000.

BUFFALO, Aug. 11.—The sixth annual meeting of the Buffalo Driving Park closed to-day. Goldsmith Maid making the fastest time on record in three straight heats by a quarter of a second. Over twenty thousand persons were on the grounds. While the majority of the crowd were drawn in anticipation of a close contest between Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, and American Girl, and were amply repaid in the result, yet contrary to all expectation the 2:40 race proved equally interesting and exciting. Judge Brigham, a comparatively new horse, making a splendid record, winning the race in four heats, making the first quarter in 31 seconds, and the half mile in 1:06.

Immediately after winning the race the owner of Judge Brigham was sent for and the horse was bought by Geo. C. Hall for $30,000 for Jay Gould. The purchaser says one hundred thousand dollars will not buy him to-day. Judge Brigham is a bay stallion, eight years old, by Reydick's Hambletonian, out of Lady Sandford by American Star.

The first race called was the 2:30. Thirteen horses entered and six started. Dennard, Logan, Stuntzess, Long Branch, Sentinel, Ed. Higgins and Clara were drawn over. Three quarters of an hour were lost in getting before the horses got a good send off. Judge Fullerton took the lead and kept it round the track in the first heat, hard pressed by Brigham. The three following heats were won by Brigham. The race was highly interesting and intensely exciting. After leaving the half-mile pole on the last heat Brigham broke, Fullerton shooting twenty lengths ahead. He then came down to a trot, overtook Fullerton at the three-quarter-mile post, and came in half a length ahead.

SUMMARY.

Purse No. 8, $5,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:40; $3,000 to the first, $1,000 to the second, $700 to the third, and $300 to the fourth:

Judge Brigham	2	1	1
Judge Fullerton	1	2	2
J. H. Burke	3	3	3
Ashland	4	4	4
Frank Hobart	5	dis.	
Vasburg	6	dis.	

Time—2:35¼, 2:32, 2:31¼, 2:36¼.

The great race of the day was trotted alternately with the 2:40 race. Three heats by Goldsmith Maid were trotted without a skip or break until the last heat, when she was provoked to break, Commodore Kelly and Lucy, who lapped her through, but after one of the most closely contested heats ever witnessed. Then she only made two quick breaks, one at the quarter and the other three-quarter-stretch. On coming to the start on the second heat, the left rein of Goldsmith Maid broke, and the mare started to run, when Budd Doble, her driver, performed an astonishing feat by seizing the back-strap, jumping astride the mare's back, seizing the check-rein, and bringing her to a stand-still before she had gone the length of the judges' stand. This incident won additional honors for Doble and his thoroughbred animal.

SUMMARY.

Purse No. 9, $5,000, for all horses—$3,000 to the first, $1,500 to the second, $500 to the third, $2,500 additional to the horse making the fastest time, providing it beats Dexter's time, 2:17¼:

Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
Lucy	2	2	2
American Girl	3	3	3

Time: 2:19¾, 2:19¼, 2:19.

CHICAGO.

Charges Against the Military.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The Sioux City Times of the 9th publishes an anonymous letter, addressed to Gen. Hancock, charging Messrs. Peck & Dorfee, in the employ of all the trading posts on the upper Mississippi, with gross frauds, and also abusing the rights and privileges given them by the Government. These writer says they have induced General Stanley, District Commander, to issue a general order prohibiting citizens or soldiers from purchasing goods in that department from any one except the post sutler. It is also claimed that Peck & Dorfee have a large number of boats on their line of boats, notwithstanding they are common carriers, all packages which they believe contain provisions or clothing. This, it is claimed, is all done with the connivance and connivance of the military authorities.

THE VANDERPOOL TRIAL.

In regard to the postponement of the Vanderpool trial at Grand Rapids, Michigan, the Eagle of yesterday says: "That the report that the defendant lacks the means of supening witnesses is untrue. Two weeks ago an order was made by Judge Hoyt to have all Vanderpool's witnesses summoned. One witness is the celebrated Mrs. Springer. This lady has an eye to profit and business, and has consequently left for Ohio, as she did previous to the last March term. She is therefore beyond the jurisdiction of the Barry County Court, but her attendance can be procured for a reasonable compensation. This is the witness who saw the murdered man walk past her house several hours after his supposed murder, snapping his fingers at his dog. Vanderpool stated that the dog was at the house at the same hour. Vanderpool has three eminent lawyers to defend him, Messrs. Hughes, Cheever and Holoncok, and the story that he is without means to go on with the case is unfounded. He will be thoroughly and exhaustive one. The prosecution will make a stronger case than at the previous trial. The principal hope of the defendant is on the non-agreement of the jury, the same as at Kalamazoo. It is understood that this will be the last trial. Mrs. Field, the mother of the murdered man, is now on the way from Maine to attend the trial. This will lend additional interest to the case, as she is determined to find out the murderer of her son. She is a lady of intelligence, and great energy of character.

FELL UNDER A TRAIN.

Last night Charles Schultz, while attempting to get on a freight train of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, at Jefferson street crossing, fell under the train and was instantly killed.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

A violent thunder storm visited Appleton, Wis., last night, doing much damage. A German woman, name unknown, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

BEASTLY OUTRAGE BY A NEGRO.

Last night, at Rockford, Ill., a negro named Smith committed a rape upon the person of a daughter, aged 17 years, of Rev. E. M. Walters. Excitement is high and there is talk of lynching the beast.

CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.

Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, of Springfield, has been started by his friends as candidate for Congressman at Large.

EXCURSIONISTS.

Bayard Taylor and J. H. Harper, of the New York and Red river editorial party, arrived in this city this morning.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH BURGLARS.

At Bellvidere, Illinois, last night, during a heavy thunder-storm, three burglars undertook an entrance into the counting-room of M. G. Leonard's warehouse. George Tuttle, an employe, was on guard and attacked the burglars with a revolver. The shooting of Tuttle shot one burglar in the mouth and through the arm, and knocked another senseless to the floor. The third one fled. The two damaged ones are in jail.

ST. LOUIS.

Stolen Bonds Recovered.

ST. LOUIS, August 11.—Detective Harrigan, who has been working up the robbery of the United States express delivery wagon there last month, recovered to-day the $36,000 of Kansas Pacific railroad bonds which comprised much of the largest part of the booty taken by the robbers. They were found in the woods a short distance from the city on the Terre Haute railroad.

A RUKLUX SCARE EXPLODED.

The Republican has a special from Jefferson City, which says the application from New Madrid county for protection against the Kuklux was recently made to Gov. Brown, but that investigation showed the local authorities were abundantly able and willing to protect everybody, white and black, and there was not the least occasion for executive interference.

TEMPLARS OF HONOR AND TEMPERANCE.

The Supreme Council of Templars of Honor and Temperance closed its session to-day. A large amount of business of importance to the order was transacted. The next session will be held at Erie, Pennsylvania, on the third Tuesday in August, 1872.

The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The barometer has fallen slightly in the Rocky Mountain stations since Thursday afternoon, and has risen in the extreme Northwest. The area of lowest pressure, which was in Wisconsin, has moved southward, and now extends from Southern Illinois to Lake Ontario. A severe local storm has marked its progress, and light rains, with threatening weather, now prevail from Ohio to Arkansas. The barometer has fallen on the Gulf coast, and a rise is again reported from Louisiana and Florida and North Carolina. The pressure has varied but little on the middle and East Atlantic, where clear and hazy weather has prevailed, with southeast and east winds.

Probabilities—Clear and warm weather will probably be expected Saturday from Missouri to Lake Huron and westward. A low barometer, with cloudy weather, will probably continue from Louisiana to West Virginia and eastward. A low barometer, with cloudy weather and local storms, will probably extend during the afternoon over New York and New England.

FOREIGN.

Europe Excited Over War-like Preparations in Russia.

Austria and Germany Pitted Against Russia and France.

The Pope Refuses the Gift of a Throne of Gold.

The Meeting of the Emperors.

ENGLAND.

Alabama Claims and Reconstruction.

LONDON, August 11.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Redesdale questioned the right of the United States to maintain its demand for indemnity for damages caused by the Alabama, now that the American Government had granted amnesty to the ante-rebels and reconciliation with the South was complete. He asked whether the Government intended to bring this point to the attention of the arbitrators. Lord Granville proceeded to argue the question at great length.

Granville replied that the question of liability for the depredations of the Alabama would be argued in all the hearings before the arbitrators, by Sir Roundell Palmer and other eminent counsel retained on the part of the Government, whose interests would certainly not suffer from lack of ability and learned defenders.

Fatal Explosion of Gun Cotton.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A terrific explosion of gun cotton occurred to-day at Stow Market. Several were killed. Further explosions are apprehended.

Charles Buxten, M. P., is dead.

A Sign of Amity.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Evening Post attributes political significance of a friendly character to the meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Austria.

British Commissioner.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Gurney's name appears in the Gazette this evening as commissioner from Great Britain under the Treaty of Washington.

FRANCE.

Miscellaneous.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The election for Counsells General will take place early in September.

The tax bill is under discussion in the Assembly.

The party of the Right in the Assembly demands that Thiers' term of office be prolonged only two years.

Mount Cenis Tunnel.

LONDON, August 11.—The Mount Cenis Tunnel is now completed. The announcement is made that it will be formally opened in September.

The Tariff.

PARIS, August 11.—The French Budget Commission proposes a ten per cent. tax on all bonded grades except corn and coal. The estimated yield therefrom is seventy-five millions of francs per annum.

The Prolongation.

It is thought that the vote of the Assembly upon the prolongation of the term of M. Thiers for three years will stand about as follows: For prolongation, 300; against, 290; probable absentees, 210.

Evacuation of France.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—It is reported that negotiations between Berlin and Versailles for the evacuation of France have resulted in an agreement by which the occupation of French territory by German troops will entirely cease before the end of the present year.

Thiers Wants a Large Army.

It is said that Thiers urges on the Military Committee of the Assembly the necessity of having large armaments and a normal effective force of five hundred thousand men in the army.

It is expected that the budget statements will probably be delayed some months.

Queen Isabella.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has arrived at Trouville Sur Mer.

RUSSIA.

Ominous Preparations.

LONDON, August 10.—Special private information from a correspondent at Salisbury says the military organization in Russia is being pushed vigorously on the Prussian system of compulsory service, and rigorously carried out without exception. In consequence of the enormous extent of the country, provincial depots are to be established. Officers are examining the frontiers and reporting. The Government is trying experiments to see how soon a corps d'armee advancing can lay a line of railway for forwarding supplies. If such is the case everything politically promises well for Austria making an alliance with Germany, which is supremeshye of a coalition between France and Russia.

Further particulars of the alleged result of discussion between the Emperors of Austria and Germany at Gasteen. They meet at Ischle to-morrow.

SPAIN.

Quesada's Expedition.

MADRID, August 11.—The report that the Spanish Government will send a fleet to Venezuelan ports to exact reparation for the piratical outrage of the Virginius is confirmed, the Government of Venezuela to prevent the departure of Quesada's expedition for Cuba, if authoritatively denied. The acts of the filibusters are to be instead the object of diplomatic protest.

ITALY.

Refusing a Throne of Gold.

LONDON, August 11.—The Pope has written a letter to a countess of Rome, to afford him the title of Pius Great and a throne of gold. He refused to accept the proposed title of honor during his lifetime, and suggested that the money has been subscribed for the throne be employed in procuring the exemption of students of Catholic seminaries everywhere from military service.

GERMANY.

Meeting of the Emperors.

BERLIN, August 11.—The Emperor of Austria received his Emperor William at Wells to-day. Cordial greetings were exchanged, and their majesties departed at seven this evening on a special train for Ischle.

AUSTRIA.

The Diet Dissolved.

VIENNA, August 11.—The Reischsrath and Provisional Diet has been dissolved.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—4:30 P. M.—Consols 93¾ for money and 93¾ for account. U. S. bonds, new issue of 1862 93¾; old 1865s 93½; 1867s 92¾; 10-40s 92.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 11—P. M.—United States consols of 1862 97¾@97¾.

PARIS, Aug. 11—P. M.—Bourse, rentes 55 francs and 75 centimes. The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 1,900,000 francs for week.

ANTWERP, Aug. 11.—Petroleum 48f.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11—P. M.—Cotton, the market is dull: middling uplands 8⅜@8⅝d; middling Orleans 8⅝@8¾d; sales to-day of 8,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for speculation and export; sales for the week 83,000 bales; exports 6,000 bales; speculation 5,000 bales; receipts for the week 19,000 bales; American 6,000 bales; actual export 8,000 bales; stock 649,000 bales; American 340,000 bales; stock afloat 511,000 bales; American afloat 92,000 bales. Wheat, California 11s 7d; receipts of wheat for past 3 days 13,000 quarters, of which 8,000 quarters are American. Flour 22s. Corn, No. 2 mixed 30s 6d. Pork 45s.

THE SOUTH.

High Price for New Cotton.

SAVANNAH, GA., August 11.—Two bales of new cotton received to-day, classed as middling, sold for 33 7-16 cents.

COLORED MAN SHOT.

LITTLE ROCK, August 11.—Anderson Mills, clerk on the ferryboat, got into a difficulty with a colored man this evening and shot the latter, from the effects of which he is not expected to recover.

THE PEDESTRIAN.

Davidson, the pedestrian, continues his walk at the City Hall. He has now been walking three days and three nights without intermission. He seems to be getting along well. His time will be out at midnight to-morrow night.

MAN KILLED.

In a personal difficulty between two men at Arkadelphia, on Wednesday, one was killed and the other escaped without arrest.

Marine News.

HALIFAX, August 10.—The North American, from Baltimore, has arrived. She leaves for Liverpool at noon on Saturday.

LONDON, August 11.—The American steamship Westphalia, from New York to Plymouth, proceeded to Hamburg.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The steamer Maine, from Bremen, arrived to-day.

TELEGRAMS.

COLFAX was in Milwaukee yesterday, and left for St. Paul last night.

Robert Lincoln, son of the late President Lincoln, is on a visit to Fortress Monroe.

The Chicago Council continue to reject the nominations of the Mayor for Bridewell Inspectors.

The New York editorial excursion party were banqueted in St. Paul yesterday, at the expense of the city.

Forty-six persons at Shrewsbury, N. Y., saw 22 shooting stars yesterday morning, in one hour and three minutes.

CINCINNATI.

The Board of Aldermen on the Sunday Laws.

CINCINNATI, August 11.—The ordinances passed by the Board of Councilmen one week ago, repealing the Sunday ordinances, came before the Board of Aldermen to-day, and was rejected by a vote of 19 to 11, without debate. All those voting for rejection were Republican but one, and of those voting against rejection four were Republicans and seven Democrats. It is claimed by the Sabbath men that one or two members would have voted against repeal who voted against the rejection of the ordinance, believing that it was better that an ordinance should be received and pass through the regular course of legislation, rather than to be rejected at once.

A resolution requesting the Mayor to enforce the Sunday laws was tabled by a vote of thirteen to nine.

FREAKS OF LIGHTNING—MAN KILLED.

A heavy rain this morning about 9 o'clock damaged somewhat the new work at the upper end of the Eggleston avenue sewer. The lightning struck in a number of places in Dayton, Ky. George Link, a young man, while working in a rope-walk, was instantly killed. Four or five other persons were stunned in the same building. In other places in that vicinity the lightning played curious pranks, running along the street railroad, blinding the workmen, and, in one or two instances, killing horses.

THE TENNESSEE PRESS EXCURSION.

The Tennessee Press Association, to arrive here to-morrow morning, will be the city's guests.

FINANCE.

Speech of General Thomas Ewing at Columbus, O., Yesterday—He Gives His Views on the Subject of Bonds and Currency.

A Financial New Departure.

COLUMBUS, O., August 11.—Gen. Thomas Ewing addressed a large Democratic meeting at the west front of the State-House to-night. His speech was very long, in which he discussed the Ohio Departure, Kuklux, finance, tariff and land grants. The following is what he called the Democratic financial new departure:

From this whole system of finance, past, present and to come, adopted and proposed by the Republican party, the Democracy of Ohio announce a new departure—one which will relieve the people of much of the burden of taxes, leave no heritage of debt to impress or enslave our children, and so establish and regulate the currency as to greatly reduce the interest, and thus distribute the net increase of wealth between labor and all forms of capital.

They propose that the General Government shall furnish all the money of the people in an issue which shall be legal tender equally with coin for all public and private debts whatsoever, except where the contract expressly calls for specie, and with it redeem the five-twenty bonds, and on a previous and undue expansion of the currency, issue a three per cent bond, which shall be exchangeable at par for legal tenders at any time, and into which legal tenders may, at the option of the holders, at any time be converted.

It is not at all likely that the currency would fall so far below par in gold that any bonds would be redeemed in a less valuable currency than that Government got for it. If such instances occur, the hardship will not be great, however, like the bondholders of 1864, who, according to Jay Cooke's tables, gave a little less than forty cents in gold for their bonds. They have already received six per cents, their investment has now got the principal returned to them, and still have the bonds. So if the currency in which the bonds are redeemed were to fall even to sixty cents in gold on the dollar, which is not at all anticipated, these gentlemen will not have suffered much by their self-sacrificing purchase of bonds at forty. I know what families who have suffered more by the war and the legal tender acts. But there is no probability that this policy will depreciate the currency at all, for any length of time, to the extent of twenty cents below par in Europe, not because of any lack of faith in the resources or stability of our Government, but because it is well known that the people regret them as justly payable in greenbacks, and that our necks are not yet callous enough to bear whatever yoke our agents put upon us. The credit of Great Britain to-day is worth more than 3 per cent, to take three per cent. for bonds bearing a higher interest, and if we, in strict accordance with our contract, make our debt easily payable and therefore secure, it will be willingly borne, our bonds will have a value denied to those compounded of "repudiation and extortion."

The effect of this system, when outstanding notes and bonds are all converted by purchase or payment into 3 per cent. legal tenders, will be, first, to give us a currency superior to any we ever had in these important particulars: It will be equal for all purposes whatsoever; it will pay every debt, taxes, and in fact buy every commodity, and will rule every money transaction with the power of gold.

2. It will be a stable currency; its constant convertability into bonds bearing a fixed rate of interest will give both the currency and the bonds a steadiness and value like the securities of Great Britain. This quality being obtained, it will be of no more importance so far as the adaptability of the currency to all the uses of the people goes, whether a dollar is worth exactly a dollar of gold, than whether it will buy exactly a bushel of wheat. Gold will remain as now, a mere article of commerce, with a fluctuating value, more than any other article of commerce, except as it is the measure of values in about half the countries with which we trade. If the adjustment of the currency to the paper dollar, and the English, the pound, keep about an even proportion to each other, as they do now, our foreign trade will not be injuriously affected in spite of fact that the measures are not the same, any more than our trade with France in fabrics is affected by the fact that that measure of lengths are not the same as hers. And if our legal tenders and the English pounds should vary in proportion to each other such fluctuations will affect chiefly our foreign trade, which is not one-fortieth part as great as our home trade. And if we had a currency redeemable in specie, as the Republicans propose, it would be incessantly expanding and contracting, not because of fluctuations of the business it is used to transact, but because of the export of our gold to settle adverse balances of our foreign trade, which is not one-fortieth part as domestic business would thus be incessantly rocked by the movements of its foundation.

3. It will be an elastic currency, contracting and expanding to the fluctuating demands of trade. At seasons when large amounts are needed, bonds will be converted into currency to meet the demand, and as that falls off the surplus will be recovered and held as bonds. It will always be sufficient, never excessive.

4. It will establish a moderate and nearly uniform rate of interest. As no bonds will be issued at once as will command investment, preferable, on the whole, to Government three per cents. It will thus establish the average rates paid by business men at about five per cent., instead of nine, as now. Once established, these rates will be comparatively uniform, because as they tend to rise more currency will be issued, and as they tend to fall more will be exchanged for bonds.

Let us see the effect of this policy in lessening the burden of the debt. Assuming that it will take one billion less than it will reduce the interest and meet the present demands of trade, the people will then pay forty-two million dollars interest instead of one hundred and fifty millions in currency, as now. The currency will increase probably in equal ratio with the population, say 2½ per cent—twenty-five millions of dollars the first year. If the people pay the interest on their bonds, and apply the natural growth of the currency to extinguish the principal, the whole debt will be paid in about thirty years; or if they apply the natural growth of the currency to the interest of the bonds, the whole burden of the debt will be less the first year than the burden of the present National Bank subsidy alone, and this burden will correspond to the steadily increasing population will, in a few years, pay all the interest and gradually extinguish the principal.

Here we will be told that the legal tenders will be a debt outstanding when all the bonds are paid. They will be no debt in any proper sense of the word. The Government will be bound then to do what it always has been bound to do, but has never done, furnish the people all their money. The measurer, exchanger and distributer of all their values, it will be necessary to keep up the per capita circulation, and maintain its stability and elasticity by some suitable means. The people will have got a good money, stable, elastic, establishing by law and uniform interest, and thus promoting happiness and industry by distributing equitably the increase of the land between capital and labor. The curse of the debt will then turn to a blessing, by teaching us how to escape the usury which has robbed and degraded the masses of all nations, from Israel to Great Britain.

☞ A Madison (Ind.) paper contains the interesting information that "dog fennel seed was first imported to Cincinnati from Germany, and the plant was used and admired as a trimming for flower-beds. The seeds, however, got scattered, and now the dog fennel sweetly blooms from Connecticut to Texas. The plant is still greatly admired in some of the rural districts about Madison."

☞ In an article on the education of girls, the Hartford Courant incidentally says that it has an opinion which it is bound to defend, that study, and hard study, promotes digestion, that it is favorable to high physical health, and not unfriendly to rosy cheeks and roundness of form, and all the functions for which God has designed woman in her peculiar sphere.

NEW YORK.

Charges of Bribery and Corruption Against the Health Officers.

Vigorous Campaign Opening Between Tammany and its Foes.

An Attack Upon the Italian Procession Threatened.

An Office-Holder Buys an Organ.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Collector Murphy has purchased the Irish Republic newspaper, to run it as a campaign paper in the interest of the Republican party.

THE LAW REGULATING DRUGGISTS' LICENSES.

The apothecaries are fighting the Legislative provision, which took effect August 1st, regulating the issuing of licenses to druggists' clerks. The Apothecaries' Union held a meeting yesterday afternoon and discussed the question. Reuben Gerdes, a member of the Board of Examiners provided by the license law. They have set on foot a movement to secure the repeal of the objectionable act.

ANOTHER MIRAB'S NEST—CORRUPTION CHARGED AGAINST THE HEALTH OFFICER.

This morning the Tribune presents a detailed statement of the transactions of the quarantine officers, and charges the health officer, Dr. Carnachan, with having prostituted his official power for pilfering purposes, for the enrichment of himself and the quarantine ring, to the damage of the commerce of this port. It says that hundreds of vessels were driven from our port in a single year by the exactions of the quarantine by this officer and his colleagues. Forty-five thousand dollars were plundered from a few shore merchants whom we name, during four quarantine months, in the single item of stevedoring, unnecessary lightering and coopering. Thousands of passengers have been most unnecessarily put to the inconvenience of transferring themselves and baggage in the lower bay, and then compelled under threats of detention to pay from a dollar and a half to five dollars each for transportation a distance of less than twelve miles, while at the same time tugs unattached to the quarantine establishment to do this very work free of cost to passengers have been employed as pleasure boats by the health officer. Private shipping merchants who have a hundred fold more interest at heart for the preservation of the physical man, and those who are in search of sport, whether their destructive desires are aimed at the game birds which frequent in the depths of this armor, or the deer that rove over the steep, shaggy cliffs which tower upward from its banks, than any other locality in this country, have ever discovered, or fairly abounds in fish. A gentleman who passed two weeks here with me in fishing, and whose reputation is well established as the most successful angler in the State of Maine, our State, who has fished in every American stream from the Columbia to the Rio Grande, and has tested the merits of every foreign water as well as angling celebrity, subscribed first sight of the water, that he had never seen a river where appearance was so promising of sport, and this first impression was subsequently corroborated by actual experience. This is not the season, as every one practically acquainted with fishing knows, most favorable for catching the large fish. The spring and fall are notoriously the appropriate periods for ensnaring the magnates of our rivers.

But bass, ranging from a quarter of a pound to five and six, can be caught by one skilled in the noble art, in almost any desired quantity. The deer-hunting is first-rate. In no instance that I can recall since I have been an inmate of these wilds has a shooting party failed to get a fair chance at one deer at least. That they have not always succeeded in bagging their game cannot surely be credited as a defect, rather to the deer on the plain. In addition to all this, the temperature here is delightfully cool. While our friends in Louisville are being calcined and parched by the fiery suns of July and August, we have been forced almost every morning since my arrival to have a fire kindled as a relief from the chilly breezes of dawning day.

For all sorts of pleasure in the scenery, for all admirers of nature in her primeval, untamed wilderness, this is a spot where every view is most marvelously adapted to gratify their desires. From either bank of the river desely wooded cliffs rise to an immense altitude, and impending menacings ever measure their butting brows in the clear waters beneath, while huge fragments of stone, shaken from their summits by some remote convulsions of nature, or loosened by the slow actions of time and the elements, have fallen into the river, and in many places so block as almost to bar its progress at its waters, which, in seeking a vent, roar and chafe tumultuously around their solid bases, and have thus in the lapse of years worn them into shapes most grotesque and beautiful than ever fitted before an architect in his most brilliant dreams. When I say that the present proprietors of the springs are the Messrs. Burnside, Anderson & Co., nothing more is needed in this section of the State at least, and in the Blue-grass region, where the gentlemen are known, to satisfy the most skeptical that all who visit this place will have the sojourn made as pleasant as the most thoughtful provisions and sedulous attentions of these large-hearted and genuinely hospitable Kentucky gentlemen can make it. J. C. Y.

Humors of the Charleston Election.

[From the Charleston News.]

A COLLOQUY.—Julius (having the election returns read to him). Pompey, dese figures ain't right no how; 777 for General Wagener.

Pompey. Now, Jule, I tell you dey's all right.

Julius.—How's dat all right? Wagener 'lected by 777 'jority?

Pompey.—I tell you dat's all right. Don't you see? 'Mus' be all right, 'cause all the same no matter how you read 'um. Read 'um backwards an' forards, all de same—777. Now g'way.

ANOTHER.—Phillis.—Now I tell you it's awful, Chloe.

Chloe.—So it is, chile. Why seems like we was all gwine back into Egypt.

Phillis.—Now I tell you dese white sisters getting sassier and sassier every election. What you think? Las' night, jus' soon as my missus knew marse Wagener was 'lected, she ran de bell for hot water at 'leven clock at night! (Echo of indignation from Chloe.) Why, I was so mad, I jus' took my chignon off o' my head an' frowed it down on to de floor. Den I took up dat hot water an' I carried it up stairs.

NEW ALBANY.

Judge S. A. Huff, of Lafayette, was in the city yesterday.

There was nothing doing at the railroad depots or levee yesterday.

Capt. J. H. Fawcett is still confined to his room by severe illness.

Mr. Edward H. Mann and his son are on a tour of the Northern lakes.

John H. McMahan has purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. Weir, in the coal-yard.

The range of the thermometer yesterday was as follows: 6 o'clock A. M. 73, 2 P. M. 92, 6 P. M. 86.

Dr. W. C. Flack has returned to Salem from his Western tour greatly benefited in health.

Mr. Phil. Kepley will take charge of the Eclipse Stables next week. They will be fitted up in fine style.

Justice Monroe's Court docket was a blank yesterday, and constables complained that they could not get to do.

There was no business in the Police Court yesterday morning, the police failing to find any offenders the night previous.

There seemed to be a perfect stagnation in business yesterday, everybody complaining of dull times and the hot weather.

A large load of lumber for McMahan's new brick house was received yesterday. The building will be commenced at once.

The Washington County Democrat gives an account of a little boy only six years of age who has been engaged in fly-trapping at Salem.

A complaint was filed in the Police Court, yesterday, against Thomas Matthews for wife-whipping. His case will be investigated to-day.

Joseph Melcher, who was so unfortunate as to get shot by Constable Cherry Greek, a few days ago, is recovering rapidly from his injuries.

The following transfer of real estate was recorded yesterday: John H. Colburn to Conrad Fetscher, a lot 40 feet 5 Sycamore street, Hale's plat, $1,400.

Judge Gresham, who was taken suddenly ill, on the bench, in Evansville, a few days ago, and was compelled to return home, is still confined to his room, but is slowly recovering.

Mr. Charles E. Jones, of the postoffice, will leave with his family for Cincinnati to-day, where they go on a few weeks' visit. Mr. Jones will return to his post on Wednesday.

The leading officials of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad arrived in Jeffersonville yesterday to complete the transfer of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad.

Tommie

COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE,
SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 12, '71.

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KENTUCKY NEWS.

The burning of the saw-mill of H. H. Murray & Co., at Frankfort Wednesday night, inflicted a loss of $6,000.

Dan McDowell, of Danville, sold last week to Thompson & Co., of Clark county, 49 two-year old mules for $170 per head.

John Blakey, an aged colored man, lily-white, of Russellville, was killed on Monday by a mad bull Thursday a week ago, which caused his death.

Center College, Danville, is being thoroughly repaired and repainted, and will be ready for the reception of pupils by the first Monday in next month.

Some of the Logan county bonds for the benefit of the Owensboro and Russellville railroad have been issued and disposed of at sixty-five cents on the dollar.

The colored barber at Crab Orchard was shot, on Friday, by a waiter at the hotel. The wound is probably fatal. The difficulty arose concerning a woman. No arrests have yet been made.

Col. Wm. Cassius Goodloe, Representative elect from Fayette county, left Lexington on Wednesday to meet his family at Newport, in Rhode Island, and return with his family in about a month.

The Meridian (Miss.) Gazette says: "Judge Leachman has gone to Kentucky, on a visit to his relatives. We wish the Honorable gentleman a pleasant trip and a safe return."

The Lexington Press says John W. Cassel, of that city, discharged from his employ Spencer C. Fryor, an excellent colored carpenter, because Fryor challenged Cassel's vote on election day. Fryor was a Democrat and Cassel a Radical.

A youth, named William Collins, fell from a hayloft on the Maysville and Paris turnpike, on Sunday, and in his fall broke the bone on which he had been riding, passed over his arm and head. His recovery is doubtful.

An affray occurred at Shelby City last Monday morning, resulting in the death of Jas. Phillips at the hands of McCage Rowsey. Politics had nothing to do with it; it was an old grudge. At last accounts Rowsey had not been arrested.

The Russellville Herald says: "A hunter on the Hopkinsville pike, a few miles from town, last week, frightened a team by a shot from his gun, causing the horses to run away, smash the wagon, and badly damage the owner, his wife and child."

McKean Buchanan commences the season at the Louisville Opera House on Monday, the 14th inst. The Press says he intends to open with a splendid troupe. He is too smart for that. He will throw his own performance far in the shade.

The Frankfort Commonwealth says that the colored people of Franklin county are fast preparing for their agricultural, mechanical and stock fair, to commence near Frankfort on the 23d and continue four days. All persons are invited to bring their stock. They offer $1,000 in premiums.

The Danville Advocate says: "Mr. Alfred Cohen has left with us several stalks of German millet—a crop that he is raising this year for the first time. It is pronounced very superior, and on rich land it will yield thirty odd bushels to the acre, and will prove quite a valuable crop."

The Russellville Herald says: "The election in Logan passed off quietly. The crowd in Russellville was unusually large—mostly negroes. No disturbances occurred, although the negroes supplied pretty freely with a fair, a cheap article of Tennessee whisky, and were somewhat boisterous."

The Ministers' and Deacons' Meeting and General Association of Colored Baptists will meet in this city, in the basement of the former will meet on Tuesday, 15th inst., and the latter on Wednesday, 16th. Arrangements have been made to carry the messengers over the railroad at half fare. A large delegation is expected.

A fatal affair occurred at Elliston on Monday, in which a young man by the name of Isaac was killed by Benj. Butler, a son of Britton Butler. An old grudge had existed between the parties for some time previous to the fatal meeting. The young men were scarcely grown, one being eighteen and the other nineteen years of age. The disturbance was in no way connected with politics.

The Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railway Company and the Railroads have kindly consented to issue tickets at excursion rates to delegates and visitors attending the Bluegrass Fair Association reunion, to be held in Frankfort on Tuesday, the 15th instant. Delegates will apply to ticket agents for excursion tickets. Those who purchase them will be required to pay full fare.

On the 5th day of August, at 7 o'clock in the morning, died John Cardwell, in Mercer county, in the advanced age of 96 years. Mr. Cardwell, or "Uncle John," as he was familiarly and affectionately called, was one of those vigorous men whose impression upon any community in which they may live is never to be expected and beloved by all who knew him, for his many admirable traits of character.

The following we find in the Maysville Bulletin in reference to the election in the Hon. John M. Rice, Democratic candidate for Congress last fall, was 748. Now the majority is 1,500. This is a gain of 752 votes. It is a magnificent majority, considering that seven hundred negro votes were polled against us. Last year the negro vote in this district was about fifteen hundred. That is the reason why the Radicals beg their colored friends so closely.

"Last Tuesday afternoon," says the Lexington Statesman, "as Mr. Solon Kimball, who had been in the city, arrived near his home in East Hickman precinct, in this county, he was waylaid and fired upon by certain white men, one of whom, while making off in another direction was fired on by a man who was concealed behind a stone fence. It can be proven that the weapon used was a carbine such as are carried by the cavalry of the State militia, and the would-be assassin a sergeant."

The Lexington Statesman (Rad.) praises Major Bullock, the Democratic sheriff of Fayette, in the highest terms for his conduct on election day, and severely censures the "blank" of disorder-loving and peace-desiring citizens are due to Hon. F. K. Hunt, Hon. Jas. B. Beck and Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge for the speedy relief afforded in securing the means for a fair and peaceable election on Monday last. But for their manly conduct and great energy we shudder to think of whether things would have ended as peaceably as they did."

The Memphis Avalanche has the following encouraging news for fellow whom it calls the meanest man in Kentucky. His name is Buck Mullins, and he lives in Rockcastle county, near the edge of the wildcat region. The Avalanche says: "Some time ago he refused to accommodate a party of outright surveyors, and when they camped on his land. They went to his stable and slept on a pile of shucks, and next morning Mullins ripped and tore about it, and started to use the ravagers for sleeping on his roughness."

The Kentucky People (Harrodsburg) has the following in regard to the Odd Fellows' Widows' Home and Orphans' University at Harrodsburg. The People says: "Our university enterprise is rapidly approaching a successful consummation. It remains now to raise $20,000 to complete the magnificent sum of $200,000, and then this great and beneficent institution will begin its career of usefulness in our midst. Every citizen of Mercer and surrounding counties is immediately and personally interested in it, as well as every Odd Fellow in the State."

The Maysville Bulletin says: "At Maysville on Monday last, during the election, an impudent negro named Knox, with a view of insulting him, pushed against the person of Mr. George Prather. The negro, upon being remonstrated with by Mr. Prather for his insolent conduct, told him that he would push him or any other white man. An altercation ensued, in which Prather shot the negro in the arm. Great excitement followed, all the negroes in the town, old and young, becoming very boisterous and threatening vengeance. The whites soon united, and by their firm and resolute course restored quiet."

The Lexington Press furnishes the following list of the killed and wounded in the riot at that place on Monday. Of the wounded, several are dangerously shot: Killed—Green Bird and Jeremiah Gaines, colored; Wm. Gaines, shot in the knee; Richard Harris, shot in the left side, fatally; Jno. Otis, shot in the left leg below the knee; flesh wound. Jno. Monks, shot in the left arm; flesh wound. David Clark, shot in the right shoulder, ball passing under the collar-bone and coming out in front; dangerously. Edward Jenkins, shot in the head; slightly wounded. Ben. Pittman, shot in the head, losing three fingers. Joseph Washington, shot in the right hip. Moses White, shot in the forehead; slightly. James Frazer, shot in the left shoulder.

The iron bridge at Brooklyn, twelve miles from Harrodsburg, over Kentucky river, is being rapidly pushed forward under the management of a very efficient board, composed of the following gentlemen: Captain John A. Burton, ex officio, president; General William Brian, of Fayette, Nat. Lafon and G. B. Bryant, of Jessamine, Dr. J. H. Moore, Halden Grimes, Colonel William A. Cook and Dr. William Campbell, of Mercer, Directors. The bridge will cost about $60,000. The masonry alone cost $25,000. It has three spans of 180 feet, making its total length 540 feet. It will be a great convenience to the people of that section in driving stock to Lexington, and for many other purposes. Messrs. Egerton, Lafon and Young have already erected a saw and turning mill, making laths, shingles, dressing plank, &c. They also expect soon to erect a flooring mill. It will be a very superior point for a bagging factory and pork-house. The bridge is to be finished by the 1st of October next.

The Lexington Press of Friday says: "The inquest on the bodies of those negroes who died from wounds received during the riot on Monday evening was held at the court-house yesterday. The testimony elicited established the facts that the first shot was fired by a negro, name unknown; that, after that shot was fired, in a short interval several more were fired, after which the negroes burst out of the court-house yard, some going to Main street and some to Short street. Major B. H. Buckner, Gen. Robinson, B. G. Thomas, and others proved that the negroes going toward Main street had arms in their hands, and frequently turned about and fired up toward Short street. By other witnesses it was proven that the negroes were seen to shoot at the white people, and the white people at the negroes. It was not proven who shot the two negroes, Walker and Lloyd. The verdict of the jury was to the effect that the deceased came to their death by shots fired from pistols or guns in the hands of some person or persons unknown to the jury."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

On the 1st of August there were 137 patients in the Insane Asylum at New Orleans.

There are six indictments for murder against two negro policemen in Limestone county, Texas.

Six cases of miscegenation were tried in the various Magistrates' Courts of Atlanta, Ga., last week.

The Mayor's Court at Atlanta, Ga., is a paying institution. It netted $1,038 50 during the month of July.

The prairies south of San Antonio, Texas, have been on fire. Western Texas is much in need of rain.

The cost of the State police of Texas exceeds by $150,000 the whole cost of the State government before the war.

The merchants of Minden, Louisiana, are organizing a joint stock company to build a steamboat adapted to the trade.

Another attempt to assassinate a highly respectable citizen has been made by the infamous Lowery outlaws, in Robeson county, North Carolina.

In Augusta, Ga., *nymphs du pave* are set to sweeping the streets to secure cut fines. If this policy was adopted in this city a large brigade could be easily formed.

A young lady of Montgomery, Ala., on being told that her lover had been suddenly killed, cried: "Oh, that splendid gold watch of his! Give me something to remember him by."

Samuel Moran, of the Sixth Tennessee district, district, Williamson county, had one field of wheat which averaged fifty bushels to the acre, and is the best wheat crop reported in Middle Tennessee.

The amount of water furnished the city of New Orleans during the month of July was 1,686,630,000 gallons, at a cost of $6,000. For receipts of the New Orleans Water Works for the past ten months have amounted to $145,004 27.

The work on the eastward end of Galveston Island has had the desired effects, viz: The water on the beach has been driven about two miles, the inner bar has washed out until vessels passing the outside reef now can go in with safety.

John Whitehead, one of the remnant of the Cherokee Indians who still reside in the mountains of North Carolina, has been one of the attractions in the town of Asheville, Tenn., for the past week. John is said to have quite an income for the show-ster.

The McKinney (Texas) Enquirer says horse-stealing is becoming of alarming and oftentimes frequency. It understands that there is an organization of horse-thieves extending all through the South, and that the organization is so complete that a horse can be stolen, sent to distant points, and sold so quickly as to defy detection.

The Bainbridge (Ga.) Argus says: "A red-headed Yankee looking chap, apparently eighteen or nineteen years of age, who called himself Captain John Bent, was perambulating the vicinity of Attapulgus the first part of this week, inserting the lives of all the darkies he could dupe, for the very moderate sum of $8 50 per annum."

The Nashville Banner of Friday says: "Some of our prominent citizens, irrespective of party, have united in a letter to the Hon. Carl Schurz, requesting him to address the people of Nashville at an early day upon leading political questions. We would be glad to have the distinguished Secretary to give us his opinion on the large element of his own nationality would unite with all parties to make his visit a pleasant one."

The Barnwell (S. C.) Sentinel says: "There is not a point on the South Carolina railroad, from Charleston to Augusta, but signs of improvement are visible. At every little station-house are evidences of putting forth all their energies, improving and beautifying their homes. Buildings are going up, and if by mistake the sounds of the carpenter's saw and hammer may be heard in every direction. So much for railroads."

The Nashville Union and American of Friday says: "We learned yesterday from a private source that Col. Walters, of the Supervisor's Department of the Internal Revenue, had seized 10,000 pounds of contraband tobacco, near Greenville, in East Tennessee. The tobacco was seized, as we learn, for violation of the revenue laws in not having the required stamps affixed. We did not learn the name of the party from whom the seizure was made."

Next in significance to the main fact that the Republicans were beaten at the late elections in Maine and Vermont, is another fact, that they were beaten by colored votes. Gen. Wagner, the successful candidate for Mayor, in his speech on the occasion of his election, congratulated his colored friends that in this triumph, took pains to thank in the most cordial terms those colored voters who supported him, and assured them that their race should be fairly and proportionately remembered in the distribution of the offices at his disposal.

The Charleston (S. C.) Courier says the result of the election in that city has had its effects on the business of the place, as well as on their hearts and affections. City stocks, which were dull and depressed, have improved considerably, and are now quoted at 84. Real estate is also looking up; a piece of property which a broker had offered at $4,000, could not be rented on the condition, as known at $6,000, could not be purchased on Monday at a thousand advance by the very party who would not take it at the first-named price.

The Savannah (Ga.) News says: "On Monday morning, while a little white boy was sitting on the wharf in Charleston, S. C., three negro boys came up, and, without any provocation, seized him and attempted to cut off his feet. While one of the negroes held him another drew his knife and began to hack at the boy just above the instep which severed the sinews and flesh to the bone, making a cut several inches long. The white boy is maimed for life. It is about time that the Charleston exotics were taken down a peg or two."

The Lafayette (La.) Advertiser of August 5 relates the following sad and terrible homicide. It says: "Last Tuesday morning Mr. Clairville Macey was shot and instantly killed by Vincent Jean. Previous to Vincent, a young man about twenty years of age, on the plantation of Mr. E. Vincent, about three miles from this place, a difficulty originated between said father and son about a horse which the young man claimed. The father refused him the horse, whereupon the young man drew a revolver and commenced firing upon him. Three shots were fired, one piercing the heart and producing instant death. The murderer is still at large."

The Knoxville Chronicle has the following in regard to the new custom-house to be built at that place. The Chronicle says: "We were shown yesterday the complete plans of the custom-house, as furnished from the office of the Supervising Architect. The plans of the building are by no means extensive, but will be useful. The first floor will be used for the postoffice, the ceiling supported by iron columns; the second floor will be used for the Collector's office, as a court-room, with smaller rooms for the judges and officers of the court. The room will be lighted with a skylight, in addition to the windows. The interior walls will be of brick, and the flooring supported by beams. The space between the ceiling and floor being filled with concrete."

The sub-Kuklux Committee who have lately been visiting South Carolina, while at Columbia, learned a good deal concerning the doings of the raiders who were recently in session in that city under the name of the South Carolina Legislature, among other things how they pay their turf debts. Moses, Speaker of the so-called House, of the so-called Legislature, and a negro member of that concern, made a wager of $1,000 as to the respective merits of their spans of trotting horses. The race came off, Moses lost, and the next day the negro introduced a resolution in the House that, whereas, Mr. Speaker Moses had properly and faithfully performed all duties of courtesy, etc., therefore, be it resolved, that the Speaker be paid *one thousand dollars* out of the contingent fund of the House. The resolution was passed with the general understanding that the funds were to pay the lost bet.

The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin has the following in regard to the health of that city. It says: "When our city was subjected to overflow in May last all the teagan doctors, old women, quacks, nurses and others who infest the city at once set up a dismal and universal howl about the dreadful sickness that was to follow the overflow. It proceeded to the disturbed inundated. It was absolutely amusing to hear the old colored women, teagan and voudou doctresses, as they were termed in the parlance of passing events, with wise looks and significant shrugs. Even some people otherwise sensible took up the cry, and many families left and departed hastily for the North, exclaiming to the poor tax-ridden city they left behind, "Farewell, brother Crafford!" Now it is too bad that we should be called upon to throw a wet blanket on all these gloomy prognostications. We have the highest medical authority for saying that there has been but one death in all the overflowed districts from malarial fever, and that was a case for doubting whether that one case can be traced to the overflow in the city. Never was New Orleans more healthy than it has been, and still is, this summer."

The heading to our telegraphic dispatches the morning after the election was premature. LESLIE has suffered no loss from STEVENSON'S vote in 1868. On the contrary, he has gained. Gov. STEVENSON received, in round numbers, one hundred and fourteen thousand. From the returns before us we now think that Gov. LESLIE has received one hundred and twenty-five thousand. This is enough to satisfy the most enthusiastic Democrat, not only in Kentucky but all over the country. The truth is, that Kentucky was never more thoroughly Democratic than she is to-day. The increase of General HARLAN'S vote over that cast for Governor STEVENSON'S opponent, three years ago, was mainly caused by the votes of the negroes. We say mainly, for it would be strange if a gentleman of General HARLAN'S ability and personal popularity did not receive the support of a good many conservative men who would not touch Gen. GRANT with a forty-foot pole.

It is probable, or, at least, possible, that the attacks of the New York Times upon the government of that city will lead to an explanation of the mystery which is understood to have surrounded the death of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND. Since those attacks were begun by Mr. GEORGE JONES, who was the business partner of Mr. RAYMOND, the New York Stars has contained several paragraphs such as this: "Has the District Attorney ever pushed an investigation into the cause of the death of HENRY J. RAYMOND? If not, why not? It is known to a few that a clot of coagulated blood was found at the base of his brain. Slung-shots produce that effect; and as Mr. RAYMOND had at least one malignant enemy, we think it would have been well to prosecute the inquiry." In reply to a question from the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle as to what the Star means by these paragraphs, the New York Globe says: "We suppose it is pretty well known that the circumstances and causes of Mr. RAYMOND'S death have never been satisfactorily cleared up. There is much gossip about the affair rife in this city, which, for some reason, is kept out of the papers. Doubtless the Star knows what it is driving at. When the expose is made, the Rochester Chronicle will find food in it for a first-class sensation. If any murder has been done it will out at last."

Proctor Knott's Argument.

The Hon. J. PROCTOR KNOTT has the credit of having made the most earnest and logical protest which has been made against the "new departure," and we freely give him what is his due. The speech which he delivered the other day at Eminence is more elaborate than any of the emanations of Judge CRADDOCK, whilst it is equally strong and sincere; and it is vastly superior in clearness and in force to the utterances of ISAAC CALDWELL and STEPHENS, of Georgia. It is, in fact, the ablest manifesto of the school of vehement but, as we think, impracticable politics. The trouble with Mr. CALDWELL is that he is essentially a practicing lawyer, untaught in public affairs and unused to the practice of government. The trouble with Mr. STEPHENS is that he is surrounded by exceptional conditions which disturb his perceptive faculties and disqualify him for wholesome thinking. Judge CRADDOCK, like Mr. KNOTT, has pursued a most logical line of argument, defensible everywhere except in its conclusion, but Mr. KNOTT has given to this argument greater care and detail, and furnishes us a document which is at once vigorous and capitivating.

Mr. KNOTT accepts the Thirteenth amendment. But he rejects the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. He considers the two last null and void, and proposes simply to disregard them. He thinks that the Democratic party is doing very well as it is; that it has most converts to gain by adhering to its old line of attack; and regards any assent to the amendments both wrong and impolitic. That he is perfectly serious in his view of the subject we do not doubt, and in proposing to point out certain defects in the application of his really very compact and complete argument we do not mean to question the integrity of his motives.

Of the Thirteenth amendment Mr. KNOTT says:

> With regard to the Thirteenth amendment I have simply to say that I suppose there is not an intelligent man in the country who, in the event he proposes to raise a question as to its validity or who entertains an idea that it ever will or ever can be enforced. Indeed, the whole act is a breach of faith involved in the act of forcing it upon those States whose Legislatures refused to ratify it, and whose people were literally robbed through its operation of millions upon millions of dollars' worth of property; certainly no one may have been assented to by those States which had been recently crushed to the very earth beneath the remorseless heel of a military power of destructive war, and which were therefore in no condition to offer any material opposition to its adoption. If it were otherwise proposed, as all concede, by two-thirds of all the members who had been elected to either house of Congress and ratified by the requisite number of States through Legislatures chosen by electors possessing the qualifications prescribed by the several States themselves on the day of secession and previous, and having thus become a part of the organic law of the land in pursuance of the terms of the Constitution, and having received the acquiescence of those most materially affected by it, no one that I know of either proposes or declares that it should be repealed or interfered with in any manner whatever. As any rate that is the declared purpose of any such thing as the Democratic party entertains any such thing as the intention to repeal it will be asserted by no one who possesses the intelligence of an ordinary school-boy, and honesty enough to keep his hands out of his neighbor's corn-crib.

In our judgment all that is thus said of the Thirteenth amendment applies, as far as the legal record is concerned, to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. But Mr. KNOTT is of a different opinion. He accepts the Thirteenth amendment—which is a sweeping and gigantic act of confiscation—forced upon the South at the point of the bayonet—but rejects the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, which were certainly carried by no more objectionable means, and are in themselves harmless by comparison with the Thirteenth, which is the underlying source and resource of the whole scheme of reconstruction; and he does this in the very midst of an argument going to show that the suppression of the rebellion gave the victors no right of conquest. On this point we make the following quotation:

> I will be perfectly candid with you, and especially, not only because it puts this question beyond controversy, but because it derives tenfold more authority from the fact that it is the very political center of all wisdom, human and divine. I allude to the celebrated case of ABY WARWICK, decided in the United States District Court of Massachusetts—a case long since familiar to every legal mind in the country. In his opinion delivered in this case, Judge STORY lays down with unparalleled force and clearness the principle that a State and its inhabitants may be permanently divested of all political advantages, rights, relations, and, in the language of the case, "become a grave and dangerous error. . . . When the United States take possession of a rebel State they may establish, alter, or abolish existing title. Under despotic governments confiscation may be unlimited, but under our governments it is limited by the principles of the constitution of a State is given and limited by the Constitution, and will be the same after the war as it was before."
>
> Such was the theory of every department of the Government during the progress of the war; in the Government's proclamations of sovereignty over any portion of a State is given and limited by the Constitution, and will be the same after the war as it was before.

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AND

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BY USING

Helmbold's Catawba Grape Pills

AND

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY-CONCENTRATED

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

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One bottle of "Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla" equals in strength one gallon of the sirup or decoction as made by druggists; and a wine-glass added to a pint of water equals the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink—a delightful and healthful beverage.

The "Catawba Grape Pill" is composed of Fluid Extract of Catawba Grape and Fluid Extract Rhubarb. Useful in all diseases requiring a cathartic remedy, and far superior to all other purgatives, such as salts, magnesia, &c. "Helmbold's Grape Pill" is not a patented pill put up as those ordinary fly vended, but the result of ten years' experimenting and great care in preparation. Safe for and taken by children. No nausea; no griping pains; but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Two bottles of the "Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla" and one bottle of the "Grape Pills" are worth their weight in gold to those suffering from bad blood, poor complexion, headache, nervousness, wakefulness at night, costiveness, and irregularities; and to those suffering from broken and delicate constitutions it will give new blood, new vigor, and new life. The "Catawba Grape Pills" are done up with great care and in handsome bottles, and will surpass all those vended in wooden boxes, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced men, comparing with the English and French style of manufacturing. All of H. T. Helmbold's preparations are Pharmaceutical, not a single one being patented, but all on their own merits. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

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PALACE PHARMACY, Gilsey House, Broadway and Twenty-ninth street, New York;

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EDUCATIONAL.

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CONDUCTED BY

Ecclesiastics of the Congregation of the Resurrection of our Lord,

(St. Mary's P. O.)

MARION COUNTY, KY.,

SIXTY-TWO miles from Louisville, on Lebanon branch L. & N. R. R. Opens with a full faculty. Session from 1st Monday in September to 1st of June. Board and tuition per term of five months, $100, invariably in advance. Applications may be made personally or addressed to REV. ED. GLOWALSKI, C. R., President, or Prof. N. A. FBAWLEY. sa11 d1f

Kentucky High School, Frankfort, Ky.

R. M. MUECH, A. M. ..... Principal.

THE second session of this institution will begin on the first Monday in September, 1871. Tuition—For boys, $100 per session of 10 months; for girls, $75 per session of 10 months, payable half in advance. Boarding can be obtained in the family of Rev. John Walcott, H. I. Todd, Grant Green, Thomas Buckner, Dr. W. H. Lindsey, Mrs. Bayne, W. J. Chinn, E. H. Taylor, Jr. It is the intention of the Board of Managers and incorporators of this school, among other things, to make of the first citizens of Frankfort and Franklin county, to make it equal in all respects to any in the country. The teachers will be selected for their talents and skill, as instructors, will have charge of the pupils out of school hours, and every inducements will be provided for pupils from a distance. Board, including fuel and lights, in the new private boarding-house, $4 per week, or 160 dollars per week, or from $200 to $250 per session of ten months. All applications for admission must be made to the treasurer. Further information may be obtained by addressing the President, or any one of the Board of Managers.

E. H. TAYLOR, Jr., President.
GRANT GREEN, Treasurer.

au9 dim

EDUCATIONAL.

St. Xavier Institute, 925 Fourth St.

PARENTS are respectfully informed that the next session of this institution will commence on Wednesday, August 16th, 1871. Music and drawing will be offered on the same day, at 9 o'clock A. M., in the chapel of the Institute, for the good morals of the studies. au13 d3

The Louisville Female College

WILL resume on Monday, September 4, 1871. This is a chartered institution, a well established school, whose character for healthfulness of the location is unsurpassed, where young ladies can be educated at home, and where everything essential to a thorough and accomplished education is taught by learned and experienced professors and teachers. Terms, ranging from $60 50 to $120 per session of twenty weeks. This includes board and tuition in all the branches of the entire course, music, drawing and the modern languages, which are extra. For catalogues apply to

DAY SCHOLARS

residing in any part of this city or Jeffersonville or New Albany, who take the extra branches, can attend the school daily on their parents' free of charge.

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au2 We&Sa&Mo1m

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Send for catalogue, containing terms, rules, regulations, and full information, to

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jy6eodtsep1&wf Farmdale, Franklin Co., Ky.

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Kentucky University

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Miss M. E. KELLY, Midway, Ky.
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COURIER-JOURNAL

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 12, '71.

SMALL TALK.

A SACRAMENTO butcher is dead from the bite of a fly.

TEN high-toned Indianapolis papers are disputing as to which of them is the organ of J. H.

MONS. TULEY, of the New Albany Ledger, has given birth to an "obituary." It is a sad affair.

A HEN without wings resides in Portland, Me. She is said to be an accomplished jumper, however.

AN hour and a half of time was consumed by Mr. L. B. Frazier, of California, in killing with a pocket-pistol a noble "grizzly."

TOM TAYLOR stuck a penknife into the eye of a little girl in Australia recently. She was peeping through a crack in the fence. Good for the bloody Thomas! dare his wretched blade and smote her.

THE Democratic party has put up with a great deal of nonsense, but its patience is now being tried with newspaper head-lines that allude to it as "the lion-hearted Democracy." That's heavy.

A PAPER permits the Chicago Tribune to talk about unveiling a "statute" of Queen Victoria in Montana, and will do his part in a manner as does George to himself and to Mur-freesboro.

THE Atlanta (Ga.) Sun, Outsider, and the Madison (Ind.) Courier, Radical, both say that the "style of Kentucky is a protest against the spirit of departure." It is pleasant to see two great newspapers agree, and talk together about the "South Kentuck."

DOOLITTLE, the Cairo Bulletin's Democratic candidate for President, has been interviewed on the subject of the Presidency, and is of the opinion that the Democrats ought to nominate a moderate Republican, who can secure the anti-Grant Republican vote, as well as the entire Democratic support.

EX-GOVERNOR JOHN B. WELLER is now on a visit to California, and will probably take part in the great political canvass. We hope he will.—[Petaluma (Cal.) Crescent.] Certainly; let him speak and repeat the story of that same German soldier who died smiling on the field of battle at Monterey, or the Irish soldier who did the same thing the Fredericton varying the relations a little by supposed to be in the sanctuary, an excess of other nationality.—[Sacramento Union.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to inquire "what is the best treatment to prevent the development of hydrophobia in dogs?" Don't know about the best, but if you will give your dog water enough, it is pretty certain he can't have the disease. The safest way to insure him an abundance of this indispensable fluid, is to anchor him in about seven feet of water, so that his head will be from eighteen to twenty-five inches below the surface. In that way he can drink as much as he wants. Any surplus he may chance to swallow will do more good than harm.—[Chic. Rep.

NOTHING can give so clear an idea of the horrors of the conspiracy against the Czar, as a list of the conspirators. Here are the names of eleven of the highest aristocracy, including a nobleman: Alexis Kirilow Konmetsow, son of a merchant; John Gavrolav Frygow, ex-manager of a college; Nicholas Nicolaiw, citizen of Moscow; Vladimir Federow Orlow, son of a priest; Feliz Vadimow Volkhovsky, a nobleman; Peter Nikitine Tkatchew, bachelor in law; Alexandra Dmitriew Dementiew, a female citizen of Wetenburg; Elizabeth Ehristianow Tonulow, wife of a colonel; John Ivanow Florinsky, son of a priest, and Michael Petrow Kornifsky, son of a priest.

CHOY AWAR, a young Chinese Sunday-school scholar in Washington, has made the following translation from the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew: "The kingdom like ten girls; never marry; they bring some lanterns; come out till some new married man come that way. Have got five wise and five foolish. Five hold lanterns with no oil. Smart five have oil in bottles. No new married man come late; they sleep. By-and-by they all say, 'New married man—come.' All go out to him. Five makey nice lanterns. Five foolish say, 'You give my oil; lamp no oil, you give my some.' The smart say, 'I no give you I no enough; you go market buy.' While they go market to buy. The new married man come. All come in to dinner. Shut the door. By-and-by the foolish come and say, 'Boss, boss, open door.' He say, 'I no likey you; you no my.' Must be smart, no understand the day."

THE St. Paul Press says: "Living near Coato, in Meeker county, is a man named John McKenney, who is blessed with a family of seven daughters, or was, until death removed one of them a few months since. McKenney has been an invalid for many years past, and his sole existance has been upon his daughters. We don't know that either of them can play the piano or war, was adopted; and but within the past few years they have, with their own hands, cleared forty acres of solid hard wood timber land, fenced it and brought it under an admirable state of cultivation, and are still doing all the work pertaining to the farm, except cutting the hay and grain. The parents of these stout hearted daughters, and some said the poor little thing was teething. All day Wednesday the little sufferer exhibited the same symptoms, seeming, however, all the time to suffer more relief. She pulled and tugged at its clothing with such energy as to tear off the buttons, gnashed its teeth, and threw its arms about in the most agonized manner.

This continued until Friday night—neither the mother nor the child sleeping. The infant took no nourishment during all this time, and when water was offered went into convulsions, seeming to reject it with horror.

Dr. W. W. Goodman, living at the Rock Island car works, was summoned on Friday evening. He at once told the grief-stricken parents that their child was dying of hydrophobia, and nothing could be done to save it. He administered morphia which took effect. The child was apparently in the last stages of the disease. In its convulsions it seemed endowed with such preternatural strength, requiring three persons to hold it. The foam which issued from its mouth was stained with blood. It uttered an incessant whine which those about it compared to the whining of a dog. Whenever the hands of those attending it approached its face the efforts to bite were manifestly canine. Although but just commencing to talk it, repeatedly uttered the word "dog" during the night preceding its death, as if it had somehow in its diseased infantile brain mysteriously associated the idea of its present sufferings with its being bitten a month before.

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FROM RICHMOND.

The Madison County Fair—Additional Premiums—Personal Mention—Review of the Third Day.

[Special Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

RICHMOND, August 11.

Yesterday was the warmest day of the season, yet the attendance on the fair grounds exceeded that of either previous day. The amphitheater was packed and crammed with a sweltering multitude, and the adjacent grounds afforded no protecting shade. The only defect perceptible about these grounds is the lack of shade trees, but that will be remedied in time.

Whilst all the adjacent counties have greatly fallen off in the Democratic vote, Madison has done nobly, and elected the gallant McCreary by over two hundred majority, notwithstanding that the colored troops fought nobly all through the day, changing their base and coats and voting with wonderful repetition.

Rev. W. H. Hopson, of Louisville, has recently been on a visit here, holding a protracted meeting, in which he accomplished great good. His sermons are much commended for their eloquence and ability.

Capt. Haupt's Great Western Star Band, from your city, does the music for the fair, and it not the least among the attractive features.

E. F. Dutton left for home to-day with his unexampled herd, which has elicited the admiration of every good judge of good stock. We learn that his stock will be on exhibition at Louisville and St. Louis. All the best stock of this region will be at the Louisville fair.

PREMIUMS.

The following are the most valuable premiums awarded to-day:

Best stallion of any age—First premium, of $50 in gold, to John H. Darnaby, of Fayette; 1 e second, of $25 in gold, to J. Shelby Irvine, of Madison.

Best mare, of any age—First premium, $30 in gold, to Jenkins, Hall & Williams, Louisville; second premium, $25 in gold, to Jenkins, Hall & Williams, Louisville.

Best brood mare, of any age—First premium to W. H. Harber, of Madison; second premium to Thomas Moberly, of Madison.

Best mare and colt—Premium to Alexander Hays, of Madison.

Best mare and mule colt—Martin Green, of Madison.

Best three-year-old mare or gelding, in harness—First premium, $20 in gold, to superior animal; premium awarded to Bart. W. Jenkins & Co., of Louisville. Jenkins & Co. are contributing a great deal to the reputation of Louisville stock throughout the State.

The show of mules was very creditable, and the premiums closely contested. Madison took the majority of the premiums.

Following the mules came the roadster rings of various ages (mares and geldings), and this was the finest part of the whole programme. The large portion of the ring was composed of fine thoroughbreds, varying from $50 50 to $120 per session of twenty weeks. This included board and tuition in all the branches of the entire course of study, drawing and the modern languages, which are extra. For catalogues apply to

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THE TEACHERS.

Proceedings of the Kentucky State Association at Paris.

[Special report of the Courier-Journal.]

PARIS, KY., Aug. 10, 1871.

AFTERNOON SESSION—THURSDAY.

The session being opened, three little misses, Hanson, Ingler and Adair, very sweetly sang the query, "Why do not the parents visit the schools?" A committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Grehan, Browder, Tyler and Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Marston.

Mr. Grehan, chairman of the Committee on the Common School Law, introduced the subject, followed by Col. Allen, who presented a plan, as devised by the committee appointed at Russellville. The discussion of the subject was begun, and the time of each speaker limited to five minutes.

On motion of Mr. Browder, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Association that the feature of the present school law known as the "Rate Bill," should be repealed and a general law passed which would give to each and every school district of the State the privilege of voting upon the property of the district for the support of the common school an additional tax, not exceeding thirty cents on each $100 worth of property.

After some discussion by Messrs. Allen, Grehan, Browder, Towne and Reynolds, the following resolution, on motion of Mr. Browder, was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Association that the character and qualifications of the candidates about to be examined and classified in the school law of the State, and that their duties and responsibilities should be made more impressive, an adequate compensation should be provided and paid.

Adjourned.

NIGHT SESSION.

Col. Robt. D. Allen, of the "Kentucky Military Institute," delivered an able address on "Vocalizing as a profession," for which a vote of thanks on the part of the association was granted.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

After singing and prayer the minutes were read.

Superintendent Smith offered the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That all persons in attendance, not members of the association, both from our own and other States, be invited to participate in the discussions of the Association.

A committee on programme, for next year, was appointed, as follows: Messrs. Towne, Dyer and Grehan.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Kentucky State Teachers' Association be permanently located at Frankfort.

The time of the next annual convention was left to be appointed by the Committee on Exercises.

On motion of Mr. Loeventhall, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this association be published in the Superintendent's report.

Mr. Forbes, of Cleveland, Ohio, gave an exposition of his manner of teaching composition.

Hon. Z. F. Smith, Superintendent of Public Instruction, took his official leave of the Association, and was responded to, on behalf of the Association, by Dr. H. A. M. Henderson, President of the Association.

President Henderson gave a most instructive lecture upon arithmetic. This gentleman is the author of a series of mathematical works, and is highly competent to teach teachers the science of numbers.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Grehan:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be tendered to Superintendent Smith for the energy, power and ability with which he has endeavored to promote the common school cause in Kentucky.

A DISGUSTED REPUBLICAN.

Letter from Hon. Henry B. Stanton to a Leading Radical—Reasons for Abandoning the Grant Party.

[From the New York, July 28, 1871.

DEAR SIR: In your morning letter you ask me if I was the author of the numbers in the Albany Argus, signed "A Republican from the Start," which you read as they came out. I was, and they express my settled convictions; and I am glad that you in the main concur in them. You ask, "What of the future?" and tell me that you agree with Mr. Greeley about fusing. No one seemed at the first to know the real cause of the trouble. The startled mother did all in her power to restore her infant to ease and quiet. Thinking it might be from the heat, she took off some of its superfluous clothing. The wise women of the neighborhood gathered in, and gave their diagnoses of the disease. Some said the complaint was diphtheria, and some said the poor little thing was teething. All day Wednesday the little sufferer exhibited the same symptoms, seeming, however, all the time to suffer more relief. She pulled and tugged at its clothing with such energy as to tear off the buttons, gnashed its teeth, and threw its arms about in the most agonized manner.

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HYDROPHOBIA IN CHICAGO.

A Baby Bitten by a Dog—The Child Barks, Foams at the Mouth and Dies a Horrible Death.

[From the Chicago Republican.]

A little son of John McGinnis, an employe at the stock-yard, died last Sunday morning of hydrophobia. The age of the child was 1 year and 9 months. The facts preliminary to the sickness are indisputable, and the symptoms of the disease stamp it unmistakably as the horrible disease heretofore mentioned. The case is somewhat singular one, and therefore we give it with some particularity of detail. They few remarks are on record of a like complaint attacking one so young. The position taken by certain authorities that the disease is simply of the imagination is here proved to be impossible. The symptoms in the case from beginning to prattle, is not likely to be so disturbed by the fear of imaginary physical troubles as to be in this manner inured out of the system.

The child was bitten a little over a month ago. The mother had one day seated it on the ground at the back door of the house, when a large Newfoundland dog belonging to a butcher named Shuler, living in the neighborhood, came suddenly rushing up to the child and bit it. No one about the house had seen this animal previously.

Three ugly wounds were inflicted upon the tender infant by the roving animal—one at the side of the left temple, another between the eyes, and the third on the top of the head near the ridge of the hair. The three showed every symptom of madness, foaming at the mouth, snapping at everything it passed, without stopping to vent his rage upon any particular object. Having bitten the infant, it started off after a chicken that happened to be near, went under the house, and then ran off to Mr. Shuler's, who let it into shelter under the house, and remained there for an hour or two, or until killed by policemen. There was the usual hue and cry in the neighborhood, the mother with her wounded child in her arms adding fuel to the flame and increasing the excitement. The public indignation was greatly increased by the protracted convulsion of Shuler in the killing of the dog. The rabid animal during its wanderings had bitten another dog, which paid the penalty of its misfortune by instant death.

The wounds upon the child soon healed, only one slight scar on the nose remaining. The matter faded from the recollection of the parents. About Wednesday evening the infant began to show singular signs of irritation, and commenced tearing off its clothes, at the same time uttering low, wailing cries, and complaining of thirst. But when water was offered to it the most distressing writhing of the jaws and convulsive movements of the face and throat followed. No one seemed at the first to know the real cause of the trouble. The startled mother did all in her power to restore her infant to ease and quiet. Thinking it might be from the heat, she took off some of its superfluous clothing. The wise women of the neighborhood gathered in, and gave their diagnoses of the disease. Some said the complaint was diphtheria, and some said the poor little thing was teething. All day Wednesday the little sufferer exhibited the same symptoms, seeming, however, all the time to suffer more relief. She pulled and tugged at its clothing with such energy as to tear off the buttons, gnashed its teeth, and threw its arms about in the most agonized manner.

This continued until Friday night—neither the mother nor the child sleeping. The infant took no nourishment during all this time, and when water was offered went into convulsions, seeming to reject it with horror.

Dr. W. W. Goodman, living at the Rock Island car works, was summoned on Friday evening. He at once told the grief-stricken parents that their child was dying of hydrophobia, and nothing could be done to save it. He administered morphia which took effect. The child was apparently in the last stages of the disease. In its convulsions it seemed endowed with such preternatural strength, requiring three persons to hold it. The foam which issued from its mouth was stained with blood. It uttered an incessant whine which those about it compared to the whining of a dog. Whenever the hands of those attending it approached its face the efforts to bite were manifestly canine. Although but just commencing to talk it, repeatedly uttered the word "dog" during the night preceding its death, as if it had somehow in its diseased infantile brain mysteriously associated the idea of its present sufferings with its being bitten a month before.

At 8 o'clock on Saturday, death came to the relief of the sufferer. From Wednesday morning until that hour no nourishment and not a drop of water had passed its lips. The case is a peculiar one, and should attract the general attention of the medical world.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

How He "Executed a Freedman's Will."

[World Boston Letter.]

While speaking of Mr. Charles Francis Adams I am reminded of an interesting fact which, together with the explanation given above, may help to explain the political status of the colored people of this country. Before going to the polls he fixed a ticket which he intended to vote. Before reaching the place where he usually deposited his ballot, by some hook or crook which I never heard explained, he became possessor of one of the village grocer's printed advertisements. He folded it up neatly, as was his habit with such documents, to take home and examine, and proceeded on his way to "execute a freedman's will," which, after arriving at the ballot-box, he fully supposed that he had accomplished. No person saw what he voted, but soon after leaving the voting-room to his chagrin he discovered that he had cast the grocer's advertisement for his ticket. Of course, this is a good illustration of the crime against the elective franchise which many foreigners are still at work upon, but we see no prospects of a much better opening for the great bulk known to be unchanged in the country. We do not believe our state dailymen are aware that the West is making much more rapid and better butter than ever. For instance, an Ohio creamery was good enough to bring 26c, and readily took the place of State. Of course that was an exception. Give us more of the best Western goes over 20c, and good lines sell at 18c. English shippers are still at work, and are taking more good butter at about 16c, as a lot of good Ohio firkins, at that price; also, 187 firkins Iowa, 50 tubs Illinois, and 100 tubs Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana, all at 16c. They also got 250 Ohio firkins at 16@17c; 100 do at 18c; 200 at 19c. Other sales of ordinary to fair Western, generally to parties selecting for shipment, are at 15@16c. The first sent to Philadelphia, and from there to this market, at 18½c; 20 Michigan and 30 Wisconsin, 18c; 188 tubs and 10 firkins at 18@19½c; 50 firkins poor Ohio, at 14c; firkins Western at 9c, and 40 tubs at 8c. The 13 @13c lots are generally very small parcels. The great bulk of the Western butter is selling at 15@16c. State varies from 26@27c for good Welsh to 30@31c for prime half tubs and firkins. It is rarely the case that over 20c is charged for a single package of the finest selected State, pails excepted. We regard the market weak, the hot weather and large receipts taking out the little starch added a fortnight ago.

CHEESE.

Receipts, 89,095; or 9,273 less than last week; exports, 70,998. Corresponding week last year; exports, 76,036. Stock, 78,000, against 76,000 last week; 61,000 last year. The noteworthy fact of the week in the largest shipments ever known. The exact figures of the week's shipments against the receipts of that week being 96,220. We find the largest arrivals and the largest shipments always occur about this season of the year, when the June and early July make are turned out. Of the market proper, there is little new to say. Shippers are calling so many Ohio flat factory cheese at 7½@7¾c, and useful State at 9@9¼c, that every scrap of all sent abroad is probably not over 9c. They got one lot of 300 Orange-county skims at 5c; 700 Ohio factory at 7½c; 300 do at 7¾c; 100 at 8¼c; 100 at 9c; 351 ordinary State factory, 8¾c; 42 good Lewis county, 10¼c; 240 fine do, 10½c; 700 fine State at 10¾c. Several lots of fine Ohio went to the home trade at 9@9½c, as did a few factory at 8c. Skippers are also supplied with these Ohio cheese that sales of State are very light in that direction. The Little Falls parties of yesterday are reported to have sold the Utica market ruling, with few exceptions, at 10@10¾c.

St. Louis Grain Market.

[Republican, 10th.]

CORN was slow and unsatisfactory during the week. Although, as the week opened with the certain prospect of a large crop, and rail freights were easier and heavily cut from the tariff rates, the market has not materially declined, but has advanced from the opening to the close of the week 1½@2c per bushel on bulk. Receipts, however, were fully up to the demand, and balanced with the demand at the going rates. Several inquiries from the East and Baltimore were in the market, but prices so much below those asked by holders were soon withdrawn. On Thursday last sales were made at 39@39½c for mixed; 40@40½c for ordinary yellow, to 44@45c for prime and choice white. Choice yellow in sacks ranged at 47@48c. White at 46@46½c for really fancy St. Charles. Friday there was no material change, but on Saturday receipts were light, and with some demand from the local bulk sold higher. Mixed taken on the track at 40@40½c. Sales at 41@42c for mixed; 45@45½c for white. Baltimore orders for white were unfilled for want of stock. Sacked grain was unchanged in prices. Sales of new yellow in sacks during the week at 44@45c; with a demand at the above rates, and in some instances higher prices. Advances of 2@3c. The market closed yesterday with a fair demand for bulk, yet the market would hardly stand any material increase in receipts without danger of breaking. Sacked lots, except white, were very dull. White is wanted by millers. Oats were in light supply during the week, and in good demand, and, in consequence, the market recovered somewhat from the depression of the preceding week. The market, however, was generally quiet and with little noticeable change in prices. The principal demand has been for elevator inspections, and these have ruled with little fluctuation, but 35c for rejected and 38c for No. 2 Monday there was little shipping demand and the market was easier for buyers. Tuesday the offer of lots were more dull at 33@34c, and the market generally was quiet but unchanged. The market closed somewhat easier. Monday there was a shipping demand for sacked lots, which were firm, but with bulk quiet and unchanged. Barley, for the early light receipts during the week, the demand was inactive, and the market quiet and unsettled. Inferior sold at 60c; rejected and condition at 59@59½c; spring Minnesota sprang the first of the season, at 85c, and prime fall at 87½c. Tuesday there was a good demand, and sales were effected of several thousand bushels of winter, and 10,000 bushels of Minnesota spring for shipment to Milwaukee. The market for rye, in sympathy with other grain, was flow, and the price ruled gradually easier until Saturday, when bulk of the trade in fact St. Louis sold at 53c, and good and prime in sacks in fact at 55c. Corn, in sacks, 2c.

Hay—Receipts and sales of 250 tons. The market is firm and unchanged in prices. Rye is steady; 35@36c for prime half tubs at 16@16½c; 100 do at 14½c; 200 at 14c. Other sales of ordinary to fair Western, generally to parties selecting for shipment, are at 13@13½c. The first sent to Philadelphia, and from there to this market, at 18½c; 20 Michigan and 30 Wisconsin, 18c; 188 tubs and 10 firkins at 18@19½c; 50 firkins poor Ohio, at 14c; firkins Western at 9c, and 40 tubs at 8c. The 13 @13c lots are generally very small parcels. The great bulk of the Western butter is selling at 15@16c. State varies from 26@27c for good Welsh to 30@31c for prime half tubs and firkins. It is rarely the case that over 20c is charged for a single package of the finest selected State, pails excepted. We regard the market weak, the hot weather and large receipts taking out the little starch added a fortnight ago.

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COURIER-JOURNAL

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 12, '71.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

The Sunday Courier-Journal.

The Sunday COURIER-JOURNAL is intended to be entirely separate and distinct from our regular daily edition. No advertisements are inserted in it unless specially ordered, and subscribers in Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville who take but six papers a week will not be entitled to the Sunday paper as one of them. For the six papers they will be charged by the carriers 25c per week, and when they also take the Sunday paper the price is 30c per week.

Our Sunday paper is sent to subscribers by mail only when specially ordered.

The Election.

The returns of the election are coming in freely, and there are enough already to show that the Democratic majority will be much larger than was at first expected. LESLIE'S majority is over 34,000 in the fifty-nine counties from which we have complete returns, and the counties yet to come will swell it to the forties. The vote is unusually large, and, though the comparison which we make between this and the previous Gubernatorial election shows a falling off in the Democratic majority of over 43,000 in the fifty-nine counties, it will be seen that the vote for LESLIE is almost invariably larger than that for STEVENSON, and that, instead of being weakened, the Democratic party of Kentucky has been made stronger by the active canvass and prodigious efforts of the Republicans. We take the vote of '66 for comparison, because there has been no full poll since that time, and the seemingly bad showing which it makes in the matter of majorities is easily accounted for when we remember that since '68 the enfranchisement of the negroes has created 40,000 new votes, and that these have been given to the other side. After all, the figures show that the Radicals have gained nothing in Kentucky, and that they will do well if they succeed in polling the 40,000 negro votes and the 39,586 votes that were cast for GRANT in 1868.

LARKING EDITORS.

The Intelligence of Tennessee on an Excursion.

The Tennessee press editorial excursion party arrived in the city yesterday on the 6:15 A. M. train from Nashville, and was escorted to the Louisville Hotel. The party consists of the following ladies and gentlemen: Geo. M. Emack, of the Coffee County Democrat; Col. Thos. Boyers, of the Gallatin Examiner; James Buford and Charles P. Jones, Giles County Press; L. W. and T. O. McCord, Pulaski Citizens; M. H. Johnson, Republican Banner, Nashville; H. M. Doak, Clarksville Tobacco Leaf; W. I. Westbrook, Brownsville Bee; R. F. Thomas, Springfield Record; W. J. Slatter and wife, Winchester Home Journal; H. S. Holhouser, Paris Intelligencer; A. S. Horsley and James C. Saunders, Columbia Herald; J. S. Ward, Ladies' Pearl, Nashville; Jack Brown, Gallatin Examiner; T. J. Pritchett, Murfreesboro Monitor.

The following honorary and invited guests accompany the party on the tour: Miss F. Richardson, F. M. Paul and wife, A. B. Stark, wife and children, R. B. McClellan, Howell Webb, J. R. Hinkle, Dr. Howell, D. F. Rathbone, J. F. Fleming, Jas. Hopkins, Maj. A. W. Vick, C. A. Grooms, W. B. Shell, B. H. Owen, F. L. Lurton, and S. Nicholson.

In honor to the party the clever proprietors of the Louisville Hotel sent invitations to the press of Louisville to dine with them, and in this way many new acquaintances were formed among those in the profession, and a general good time prevailed. During the afternoon the distinguished party rode the city over to see what Louisville was celebrated for, and many were the compliments she received for her beautiful residences and tasteful business houses. At night the whole party visited the minstrels at Masonic Temple, and this morning will leave by an early train on the Short-line Railroad for Cincinnati, where they will remain until Sunday morning, when they will proceed on their journey East and North.

BROTHERS-IN-LAW.

An Unstable House that is Divided Against Itself.

Yesterday a family quarrel was exhibited in a case brought before Magistrate Mallack, and which, after arguments by Messrs. Dannecker and Whipp, was dismissed with a lecture which was sound in morality and touching, from the effect it seemed to have upon the aged mother, who had been forced to appear in the case and give her imperial testimony. Years ago the older members of the family emigrated from Germany, settled in Louisville, and have thrived. The family has grown, and among the brothers-in-law does not exist that unity that the psalmist counsels. Indeed, the house is divided against itself. A few evenings ago, as Drissler, one of the brothers-in-law, was returning to his home on the Shelbyville pike, where also lives Cohter, a brother-in-law, he was overtaken by the latter, who came driving up rapidly in his wagon, and without the preliminary of "good day"—a greeting which had not passed between them for many days—Cohter made a brief remark, contained in an oath, about his extraction, which differed from the Darwin theory in a very essential point. Drissler, who is unfortunate in having a broken arm, remained in silence, and the two drove along side by side, the monotony being deepened by an occasional repetition of his assertion that Drissler, Drissler time and time in this monotony, and got out of his wagon at a rock-pile. So did Cohter. They got in again, Drissler remarking that he would kill him before he got to a certain point if he didn't leave him. Cohter drove on, but stopped at the point indicated. Here Cohter got out, and Drissler got out, and Drissler seized a pitch-fork, and Cohter got into his wagon again and drove on. Drissler had a warrant served on Cohter, who was put under bond a few days ago by the magistrate. The trial yesterday was a counter-warrant from Cohter, but from the testimony the magistrate saw proper to dismiss the case with a reprimand. The charge of malicious mischief and the nature of the testimony were trying on the modest audience. When brothers-in-law care so little for each other's fair fame, such a divided house will surely fall.

A Gentlemanly Confidence Man.

Several days ago a man called at the residence of a merchant down town, and represented himself to the lady of the house as a very intimate friend of her husband, for whom he inquired. The wife informed the impostor, for such he proved to be, that her husband was then in Cincinnati and would not be home for several days. He expressed great regret thereat, saying he would like to have seen his old friend and schoolmate; and said that he had been on to New York city on business, that he stayed longer than he anticipated when leaving home, and in short told a very plausible story, ending by saying that he intended borrowing enough money from his old friend to take him home to Indianapolis. The man being well dressed and telling such a straight story, the lady did not suspect that he was other than he represented himself to be. She therefore gave him ten dollars, offering more, but he declined it, saying that he just wanted enough to get home with. He left his address, thanked the lady very kindly and departed. The husband returned yesterday, and on his wife informing him of the matter, he at once saw that she had been victimized. He had no such friend. The wife, however, thinks that he is no imposter, for she says he looked too much like a gentleman.

A Gambler Fined.

The case of Richardson, for keeping a gambling house on Jefferson street, and which has before attracted public notice, was argued yesterday before Judge Gill, of the City Court, by Messrs. Joyce, Rudd and Fontaine, for defendant, and Mr. Frank Hagan, as City Attorney. The jury returned a verdict for a fine of $600, though the City Attorney exerted himself to obtain the additional penalty of twelve months' imprisonment. The boldness, energy and skill displayed by Mr. Hagan in the prosecution of this case deserve the highest recognition. His rebuke of the trickery of the lawyers engaged for defendant, as well as his unswerving course throughout, show him to possess the necessary force of character to represent the city in cases where nerve and honor are required.

Arrests for Horse-stealing.

Yesterday afternoon Lieutenant Sinkhorn and Officer Corcoran, of the Second District, arrested a man giving his name as James Franklin, who had just arrived in the city and put up at the Howard House, on Market street, between Brook and Third, on suspicion of having stolen a horse from an unknown party in New Albany. It seems that Franklin's actions caused the suspicion, and, upon being questioned about the animal, said he hired it from a man in New Albany. The horse is a bay, 15½ hands high, dark mane and tail, and thin in flesh. Later in the day, detectives High and Gallagher arrested Horace Chrisman upon the charge of having recently stolen a horse from Mr. McFerry, of Shelby county. The prisoner was placed in station No. 2 for safety.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THERE ARE several persons who make their bed every night on the stone steps of the courthouse.

Gen. John M. Harlan left yesterday for Missouri, to be absent about a week, on personal matters.

THE RAIN yesterday purified the atmosphere greatly, and last night the weather was delightfully cool.

THE STATE at the jail, up to midnight, only recorded one poor devil as confined in the sweat-box, and he for being drunk.

YOUNG NONAGE and others are driving a thriving trade in watermelon seed, which are dried and sold to the apothecaries at ten cents per pound.

THE thermometer at Cook & Bliss', yesterday, was as follows: At 7 o'clock, 75 deg.; 10 o'clock, 90 deg.; 12 o'clock, 89 deg.; 3 o'clock, 91 deg.; 4 o'clock, 77 deg.; 5 o'clock, 78 deg.

A GOOD STORY is told of a State Senator, from the Southern portion, who stepped into a jewelry store in this city a few days ago and ordered a suit of clothes. It is not stated from what district he is.

THE severity of the storm, for a short time yesterday, made havoc among the awnings and other light material. For about an hour the rain poured down in torrents, making the streets look like rivers.

WE have received from Mr. Robert Robinson, of Spencer county, a cluster of nine tomatoes, growing on one stem, measuring twenty inches in circumference and weighing two pounds two and one-half ounces.

ANDERSON MIMS, the young man who was sunstruck, an account of which appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL yesterday, died at his home the same evening. His mother informed the physician in attendance it was her opinion that her son had been poisoned, as the symptoms pointed that way.

Pigeon was strong yesterday the flag flying at the United States Marine Hospital, in this city, was torn to pieces and rendered unfit for further use. The young man who attempted to take it down, when the storm was at the hight of its violence, made a narrow escape with his life, as he became entangled in the rope, and the wind came near blowing him off the building.

About half-past five o'clock yesterday morning, the horses attached to a countryman's wagon, while standing at the corner of Hancock and Jefferson streets, became frightened at a passing locomotive, and ran away. At the intersection of Shelby and Jefferson the wagon capsized, threw the driver out, and a peg in the wagon bed pierced his arm, making an ugly hole through the muscle. The last seen of the horses was beyond Cave Hill Cemetery.

AT MASONIC hall last night, a gentleman well in the rear, and of about two hundred and fifty avoirdupois, the better to see the performance on the stage, sat on the rim of a chair with his feet on the seat. During a part of the performance he laughed so immoderately as to neglect preserving his equilibrium, and fell backwards to the floor with a thud that shook the building, and greatly increased the merriment of that portion of the audience who witnessed this play, not down on the programme.

Two COLORED men living on Green, not far from Fourth street, for some time past have been very jealous of each other. A very stylish blonde, with flowing tresses, a servant girl on Walnut street, has been the cause of the greengoged monster taking possession of their palpitating bosoms. Last night they met in a saloon on Green street. They commenced to converse, very calmly at first, each trying to conceal his indignation, but eventually the flood-gate of vituperation burst like the sudden coming of a storm, and soon a few words culminated in a general free fight. It was done very quietly, and soon over, as one of the combatants cried "enough" immediately on finding that he was about to receive a thrashing.

BASE BALL.

Kentuckys vs Harvesters, of Jefferson County.

If the heavens are propitious the third game between the above clubs will take place on Jefferson-st to-day. The Kentuckys have won two games from the Harvesters, but have consented to another trial with them. The Harvesters are composed of young gentlemen residing in the county and numbers some good players. The people residing at Jeffersontown and this city have been invited to witness the game and a large "turnout" is expected. The Kentuckys leave from the corner of Third and Green at 9 o'clock punctually. A number of persons from the city have expressed their determination to visit the country with Kentuckys to-day, and much pleasure is anticipated.

EAGLES, JR., VS. KENTS, OF NEW ALBANY. On account of the rain yesterday the game between the Eagles, Jr., and Kents was postponed until to-day at 2 P. M. If the weather permits the game will positively be played at that hour. The Kents are from New Albany proper, to-day, and had reached Cedar Hill when the rain commenced. The Kents, in the game played at New Albany on Monday last, were victorious over the Eagles, Jr., but the latter club expresp the determination to win in the game to-day. A committee from the Eagles, Jr., will meet the Kents at the bridge depot and escort them to Cedar Hill.

THE LONE STAR GAME.

The New Orleans Republican in noticing a game of base ball, to be played in that city on Sunday next, between the Lone Stars and Crescents, says: "The Stars play their famous nine who conquered the Ætnas, of Chicago, Live Oaks, of Cincinnati, and Eagles, of Louisville." The Republican is mistaken; the Stars did not play the Eagles in this city, that club having disbanded at the close of season. The Stars did play and defeat the Kentuckys, the latter having been organized but three weeks before their game with the Stars, and could hardly hope for success over veteran players. Our citizens were anxious to witness the playing of the Stars, and as they had expressed a desire to visit us for a short stay in our city, the Kentuckys put themselves to some trouble to arrange a game for them. The game was played merely to allow the Stars an opportunity to remain with us for a short time, and by this means enable them to delay their return home. As it was, a large a number of persons as have attended a game of base ball in this city for some time were present to witness this game, and the Lone Star Club more than realized their expenses. The Stars, for some unexplained reason, left this city last season without paying the Eagles. We were anxious to play them, and now a victory is claimed over the Eagles, when such is by no means the case. The Kentucky Club did all in their power to make the short stay of the Stars a pleasant one, and were greatly surprised to see a dispatch published in the New Orleans papers, stating that a "picked nine, composed mainly of Eagle players," had been defeated by the Lone Stars. Members of the Lone Star Club owe it to themselves, as well as the Kentuckys, to set the matter right.

CARPET-BAGGED.

How a Shrewd Railroad Man Lost His Goods and Chattles.

Mr. Samuel Love lives at No. 163 South East street, Indianapolis. He is a shrewd railroad man, and has traveled the United States over, and again, without ever meeting with a misfortune until last night. It seems that he has been spending several days in this city and at Jeffersonville, and last night concluded to return home. His carpet-sack contained a large lot of clothing, and consequently was rather heavy to carry, so upon leaving the Brunner House, about 9 o'clock to go to the depot of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad, he called for a man to carry the carpet-sack, and a seedy looking stranger, who was seated upon the door-step, responded, took charge of the baggage, and started off in the direction of the depot. Mr. Love thinking all was right took his time in getting to the depot, which he reached in time for the train, but no baggage-man was on hand for him. He waited patiently for the man to come, even up to train-time, but the fellow came not, and Love was compelled to remain. Not liking the prospect of getting his baggage in Jeffersonville he came to this city and at once left information with the police, but at a late hour no trace had been found of the missing carpet-bagger. Love confesses that he has been beautifully humbugged, and, notwithstanding his loss, seems to appreciate the joke and takes it all in good humor. He hopes the Indianapolis papers will not notice his case as his friends up there might possibly laugh at him when he returns home.

An Old Debt of Gratitude.

In the City Court on Thursday a man was on trial for assault and battery. A lawyer, a frequenter of the court, volunteered his services as counsel for the prisoner, and stated to the court that he owed him a debt of gratitude, under the following circumstances: During the war, he (the lawyer) was an officer of the Federal army, and having occasion one day to enter a certain house in Louisville he was very much surprised at being suddenly confronted with five soldiers belonging to the Confederate army. A hurried consultation was had among the soldiers, in which it is supposed they came to the conclusion that it was necessary for their own safety to make away with the Federal officer. At least they advanced with demonstrations of hostility, when his client, the prisoner at the bar, stepped forward, and, by constitutory explanations, prevented any blood being shed. The lawyer stated to the court that he believed he owed his life to the prisoner, and he was only too happy in discharging in this way part of the debt of gratitude he owed. The prisoner was discharged.

Fatally Injured.

About half-past 8 o'clock last evening a son of Mr. Charles Lamppin, living on Green street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, while playing near a mule in the yard of his father's house, attempted to pick up a marble, and while in a bending posture, was kicked by the animal on the top of the head, fracturing the skull. A surgeon was summoned who, after a careful examination, pronounced the injuries fatal. The little fellow was suffering terribly at a late hour, and was unconscious of what was going on around him. The parents of the unfortunate little boy were almost crazed over the matter.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Comparative Vote of 1868 and 1871.

The following table shows the comparative vote for President and Governor in 1868 and the vote for Governor in 1871 as far as reported:

Counties.	Governor. 1868. Stevenson (Dem.)	Governor. 1868. Leslie (Rad.)	President. 1868. Seymour (Dem.)	President. 1868. Grant (Rad.)	Governor. 1871. Leslie (Dem.)	Governor. 1871. Hawkins (Rad.)
Adair	898	187	898	201	1042	253
Allen	833	69	843	67	992	407
Anderson	1449	98	1449	98	994	611
Ballard	1145	1	1145	136	.....	.....
Barren	2066	117	1466	260	1858	1269
Bath	1206	1	1206	1	1178	965
Bourbon	2222	1	2222	1	.....	.....
Boone	1033	1	1033	1	1351	1339
Bracken	1262	1	1262	1	.....	.....
Breathitt	1	1	1	1	1	1
Breckinridge	1442	1	1442	1	1	1
Bullitt	1	1	1	1	1	1
Butler	1	1	1	1	1	1
Caldwell	1	1	1	1	1	1
Calloway	1	1	1	1	1	1
Campbell	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carroll	1	1	1	1	1	1
Casey	1	1	1	1	1	1
Christian	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clark	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clay	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clinton	1	1	1	1	1	1
Crittenden	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cumberland	1	1	1	1	1	1
Daviess	1	1	1	1	1	1
Edmonson	1	1	1	1	1	1
Estill	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fayette	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fleming	1	1	1	1	1	1
Floyd	1	1	1	1	1	1
Franklin	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fulton	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gallatin	1	1	1	1	1	1
Garrard	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grant	1	1	1	1	1	1
Graves	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grayson	1	1	1	1	1	1
Greenup	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hancock	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hardin	1	1	1	1	1	1
Harlan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Harrison	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hart	1	1	1	1	1	1
Henderson	1	1	1	1	1	1
Henry	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hickman	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hopkins	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jackson	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jefferson	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jessamine	1	1	1	1	1	1
Johnson	1	1	1	1	1	1
Josh Bell	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kenton	1	1	1	1	1	1
Knox	1	1	1	1	1	1
Larue	1	1	1	1	1	1
Laurel	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lawrence	1	1	1	1	1	1
Letcher	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lewis	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lincoln	1	1	1	1	1	1
Livingston	1	1	1	1	1	1
Logan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lyon	1	1	1	1	1	1
Madison	1	1	1	1	1	1
Marion	1	1	1	1	1	1
Marshall	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mason	1	1	1	1	1	1
McCracken	1	1	1	1	1	1
McCreary	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meade	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mercer	1	1	1	1	1	1
Metcalfe	1	1	1	1	1	1
Monroe	1	1	1	1	1	1
Montg'm'ry	1	1	1	1	1	1
Morgan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Muhlenb'g	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nelson	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nicholas	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ohio	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oldham	1	1	1	1	1	1
Owen	1	1	1	1	1	1
Owsley	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pendleton	1	1	1	1	1	1
Perry	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pike	1	1	1	1	1	1
Powell	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pulaski	1	1	1	1	1	1
Robertson	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rockcastle	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rowan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Russell	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scott	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shelby	1	1	1	1	1	1
Simpson	1	1	1	1	1	1
Spencer	1	1	1	1	1	1
Taylor	1	1	1	1	1	1
Todd	1	1	1	1	1	1
Trigg	1	1	1	1	1	1
Trimble	1	1	1	1	1	1
Union	1	1	1	1	1	1
Warren	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washingt'n	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wayne	1	1	1	1	1	1
Webster	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whitley	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wolfe	1	1	1	1	1	1
Woodford	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1
Leslie in 59 counties	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stevenson do	1	1	1	1	1	1
Leslie over vote of '68	1	1	1	1	1	1
Harlan in 59 counties	1	1	1	1	1	1
Baker do do	1	1	1	1	1	1
Harlan over vote of '68	1	1	1	1	1	1

The Gains and Losses.

We publish herewith the comparative gains and losses of Leslie, from the majorities of Stevenson in 1868, from all the counties from which we have received full returns:

	Gains.	Losses.
Louisville city	..	4,395
Anderson county	..	192
Allen county	..	348
Allen county	..	357
Barren county	..	984
Bullitt county	..	806
Boyle county	..	674
Bracken county	23	..
Breckinridge county	..	1,180
Bullitt county	..	309
Bullitt county	..	135
Butler county	..	37
Bath county	..	481
Caldwell county	..	513
Campbell county	..	329
Carroll county	..	..
Christian county	..	1,372
Clark county	..	71
Cumberland county	..	530
Daviess county	..	519
Estill county	..	179
Fleming county	..	149
Franklin county	..	656
Graves county	..	1
Grayson county	..	308
Gerrard county	..	745
Grant county	..	133
Hart county	..	1,074
Hardin county	..	1,188
Henry county	..	1,740
Harrison county	..	79
Hancock county	..	949
Franklin county	..	395
Kenton county	..	947
Larue county	..	949
Laurel county	60	..
Lincoln county	..	1,156
Logan county	..	1,451
Muhlenberg county	..	906
Mason county	..	669
Meade county	..	323
Metcalfe county	..	509
Madison county	..	660
McCreary county	..	977
Marion county	..	1,199
Montgomery county	..	913
Nicholas county	..	291
Owen county	..	130
Ohio county	..	771
Oldham county	..	669
Pendleton county	..	278
Robertson county	..	34
Rockcastle county	..	167
Scott county	..	1,092
Shelby county	..	977
Spencer county	..	498
Simpson county	..	907
Taylor county	..	407
Todd county	..	874
Trimble county	..	69
Woodford county	..	639
Warren county	..	1,453
Washington county	..	611
Total	83	43,389

ADDITIONAL RETURNS.

Official from Frankfort.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, August 11.—We have received the following returns by this evening's mails, viz:

Anderson—Leslie 916, Harlan 423.
Bath—Leslie 1,172, Harlan 963.
Boyle—Leslie 1,131, Harlan 1,044.
Campbell—Leslie 1,714, Harlan 1,579.
Clark—Leslie 1,046, Harlan 987.
Estill—Leslie 773, Harlan 987.
Woodford—Leslie 1,246, Harlan 1,036.
Todd—Leslie 1,168, Harlan 1,065.
Larue—Leslie 774, Harlan 867.
Owen—Leslie 2,589, Harlan 2388.
Grant—Leslie 1,006, Harlan 640.
Muhlenburg—Leslie 1,329, Harlan 1,074.
Garrard—Leslie 1,043, Harlan 1,102.
Carroll—Leslie 904, Harlan 151.
Washington—Leslie 1,098, Harlan 1,162.
Taylor—Leslie 630, Harlan 435.
Hardin—Leslie 1,530, Harlan 1,093.
Ohio—Leslie 1,379, Harlan 1,194.
Hart—Leslie 1,136, Harlan 1,012.
Logan—Leslie 1,883, Harlan 1,451.
Hopkins—Leslie 1,373, Harlan 715.
Rockcastle—Leslie 658, Harlan 650.
Scott—Leslie 1,536, Harlan 1,257.

It is reported here that Thomas P. Cardwell, Radical, is elected to the Lower House in Wolfe, Breathett and Powell. The Democrats hld two candidates, causing this result.

W. T. SAMUELS.

Nicholas County—Official.

Leslie 1,202, Harlan 745; Carlisle 1,003, Thomas 736; Rodman 1,001, Brown 735; Smith 1,000, Krippenstapel 734; Tate 1,003, Fry 737; Grant 1,000, McClary 734; Henderson 1,190, Pratt 734.

Carroll County—Official.

CARROLLTON, KY., August 10, 1871.—Leslie, 904. Harlan, 151. Carlisle, 901, Thomas, 128. Rodman, 904. Brown, 783. D. Howard Smith, 897, Krippenstaple, 119. Tate, 903, Fry, 118. Henderson, 900, Pratt, 117. J. Alex. Grant, 899, McClary, 116. For Representative—J. R. Sanders, 678, B. P. Cockrill, 392, D. N. Cull, 37.

Shelby County—Official.

Leslie, 1,644, Harlan, 1,079; Carlisle, 1,644, Thomas, 1,079; Rodman, 1,647, Brown, 1,093; Smith, 1,631, Krippenstaple, 1,093; Tate, 1,636; Fry, 1,092; Grant, 1,648, McClary, 1,080; Henderson, 1,660, Pratt, 1,081.

Bourbon County—Official.

Leslie 1,561, Harlan 1,322; Carlisle 1,675, Thomas 1,509; Rodman 1,674, Brown 1,505; Smith 1,675, Krippenstapel 1,526; Tate 1,672, Fry 1,510; Grant 1,567, McClary 1,495; Henderson 1,671, Pratt 1,510.

Rockcastle County—Official.

Leslie 658, Harlan 650; Carlisle, 90, Thomas 653; Rodman 676, Brown 664; Smith 676, Krippenstapel 663; Tate 674, Fry 660; Henderson 676, Pratt 663; Grant 664, McClary 776. Senate—Boyd (Rad.), no opposition. 66. Legislature—D. N. Williams (Dem.) 699; R. D. Cook (Rad.) 622. R. D. Cook, Rad., is elected to the Legislature, as Laurel gave him over 100 majority.

Lincoln County—Official.

Leslie 1,208, Harlan 921; Carlisle, 90, Thomas 675; Rodman 1,196, Brown 671; Smith 1,205, Krippenstaple 825; Tate 1,206, Fry 673; Henderson 1,201, Pratt 823; Grant 1,196, McClary 804.

For Representative—Logan (Dem.) 1,203; Pollard (Rep.) 905. Republican gain since last August, 213.

Henry County—Official.

Leslie 1,434, Harlan 792; Carlisle 1,417, Thomas 709; Rodman 1,407; Brown 719; Smith 1,404, Krippenstapel 710; Tate 1,406, Fry 713; Grant 1,408, McClary 710. For Representative—Jones, Dem., 1,200, Hancock, Rad., 793.

Warren County—Official.

BOWLING GREEN, August 11.—Leslie 2,296, Harlan 1,697; Carlisle 2,207, Thomas 1,696; Rodman 2,202, Brown 1,640; Tate 2,206, Fry 1,645; Smith 2,207, Krippenstapple 1,646; Henderson 2,201, Pratt 1,645; Grant 2,205, McClary 1,949.

Gatewood, Democrat, for Senate, 2,800; Brook, Radical, 1,846. Foster, Democrat, for Legislature, 2,379; Faut, Radical, 1,971.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

List of the Members Holding Over and those Recently Elected.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are Republicans, those with an obelisk (†) Independents and the remainder Democrats:

SENATE.

MEMBERS HOLDING OVER.

Seventh District—Edwin Hawes, Daviess and Hancock.

Eighth District—J. M. Cosby, Ohio, Butler and McLean.

Ninth District—W. L. Conklin, Breckinridge, Grayson and Edmonson.

Tenth District—J. B. Hayden (†), Hardin, Meade and Bullitt.

Fourteenth District—Wm. Johnson, Nelson, Shelby and Spencer.

Fifteenth District—Robert A. Burton, Taylor, Washington and Marion.

Seventeenth District—W. McKee Fox, Pulaski and Wayne.

Eighteenth District—A. G. Talbott (†), Boyle, Lincoln, Garrard and Casey.

Nineteenth District—W. H. Chelf, Green, Hart, and Larue.

Twentieth District—James Q. Chenoweth, Anderson and Franklin.

Twenty-first District—W. L. Veries, Henry, Trimble, Carroll and Oldham.

Twenty-third District—J. H. Dorman, Gallatin, Owen, and Boone.

Twenty-fourth District—John G. Carlisle, Kenton, resigned.

Twenty-fifth District—Thomas Wrightson, (*) Campbell.

Twenty-seventh District—A. L. McAfee, Fayette, Jessamine, and Woodford.

Twenty-eighth District—Geo. W. Conner, Bath, Montgomery, Menifee, and Bourbon.

Twenty-ninth District—Harrison Cockrill, Estill, Jackson, Powell, and Madison.

Thirty-first District—E. Whitaker, Mason and Lewis.

Thirty-second District—K. F. Pritchard, Greenup, Boyd, and Lawrence.

MEMBERS ELECTED IN 1871.

Third District—G. A. C. Holt, Trigg, Calloway, Livingston and Lyon.

Fourth District—E. W. Darby, Hopkins, Caldwell and Crittenden.

Twelfth District—W. W. Frazer, Logan, and Simpson.

Thirteenth District—J. J. Gatewood, Warren and Allen.

Sixteenth District—D. R. Haggard, Cumberland, Adair, Russell and Clinton.

Twenty-second District—W. P. Duvall, Scott, Harrison and Robertson.

Twenty-fourth District—James B. Casey, Kenton.

Twenty-sixth District—O. D. McManama, Pendleton, Bracken and Grant.

Thirtieth District—T. F. Hargis, Fleming, Rowan and Nicholas.

Thirty-fifth District—E. D. Standiford, Louisville and Jefferson county.

Thirty-sixth District—Alfred T. Pope, Louisville.

Thirty-seventh District—Ben J. Webb, Louisville.

Thirty-eighth District—R. Boyd, Laurel and Knox.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Allen—Wm. J. McElroy.
Anderson—W. F. Bond.
Ballard—T. H. Corbett.
Barren—W. R. Bates.
Bourbon—C. M. Clay.
Boyd and Carter—W. W. Culbertson.
Boyle—Wm. A. Hoskins.
Breckinridge—D. Hanbleton.
Bullitt and Spencer—W. B. M. Brooks.
Campbell—R. T. Baker,* E. R. Morin.
Casey and Russell—Bryan S. McClure.
Fayette—Wm. Casina Goodloe.*
Franklin—Harry I. Todd.
Grayson—J. M. White.
Greenup—T. J. Jones.
Hancock—James Snyder.
Hardin—J. S. Nall.
Harrison—T. J. McGibben.
Henry—George M. Jones.
Hopkins—S. H. Wolfolk.
Jefferson—E. Polk Johnson.

LOUISVILLE.

First District—M. Woods Ferguson.
Second District—J. P. Sacksteder.
Third District—E. F. Waide.
Fourth District—J. Guthrie Coke.
Fifth District—J. M. Wright.
Sixth District—A. S. Carpenter.
Seventh District—B. E. Cassilly.
Eighth District—G. W. Anderson, Addie—James Garnett.
Bath and Menifee—A. W. Bascom.
Breckinridge—Jonas Wilson.*
Butler—Julian N. Phelps.
Bracken—A. C. Armstrong, J. H. Bonde.
Caldwell—F. A. Wilson.
Clark and Montgomery—Joseph T. Tucker.
Cumberland and Clinton—C. P. Gray.
Carroll and Trimble—Robert Sanders.
Daviess—Clint. Griffith.
Fleming—E. A. Robertson.
Green and Taylor—T. N. Johnson.
Greenup—J. L. Waring.
Garrard—Wm. Sellers.
Hart—J. P. Rowlett.
Kenton—C. Scott, C. D. Foote.
Laurel and Rockcastle—N. D. Cook.*
Lincoln—T. W. Varnon.
Larue—S. M. Sanders.
Lewis—W. Stout.*
Logan—C. H. Blakely.
Madison—J. B. McCreary.
Marion—A. A. Graves.
McCracken—C. Caldwell.
Mason—Wm. W. Baldwin, R. L. Cooper.
Meade—W. A. Allen.
Mercer—J. J. McAfee.
Christian county—Bruce Moorman.
Nicholas and Pendleton—J. S. Lawson.
Nelson—Wm. N. Beckham.
Owen—C. Threlkeld.*
Ohio—J. S. Taylor.
Oldham—Wm. Tarleton.
Pendleton—W. W. Deaderick.
Pulaski—Wm. Colwin.
Scott—John A. Bell.
Simpson—W. W. Shub.
Shelby—J. F. Forec.
Todd—W. Rives.
Warren—Lewis Potter.
Woodford—J. C. S. Blackburn.

The Powell County Troubles.

A reporter of the COURIER-JOURNAL interviewed on yesterday a gentleman directly from Pitchburg, and obtained from him a statement of the two sides of the Curry affair. The gentleman denies that there is any apprehension among the people of a difficulty between the soldiers and citizens, threatening to forcibly take the negro Prewitt from the hands of the Federal company. After the negro who committed the murder had fled to Pitchburg, and finally been obtained by the Federal company, Curry made his appearance, accompanied by the sheriff and Judge Powell, county, and demanded the negro, and were refused possession, they declared their intention of using civil